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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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NEW DEAL HOPES TO OFFSET DEFEAT OVER COURT ISSUE

Bank Dictatorship Fear Grows

McAdoo Bill Would Unify Local Banks

Linked with Nationalization of Federal Reserve, Washington Observers Foresee Peril

WASHINGTON, D. C — The warning by **SOCIAL JUSTICE** that the New Deal administration is planning to establish a "banyan tree" dictatorship over all banks in the nation is causing grave concern on Capitol Hill.

Washington observers view with alarm two significant developments which, taken together, strongly indicate that the administration may well have such an objective in mind.

First, President Roosevelt is reputed to have finally given his endorsement to the Patman bill, **calling for government ownership of the stock and property of the Federal Reserve Banks.**

Second, he also is reported to be in favor of the McAdoo "branch banking" bill, **which provides for the "unification" of all independent state and local banks in the country.**

Peril Lies In Second Bill

The Patman bill itself is not dangerous. Although emasculated of any provision to restore to Congress the use of its right to coin and regulate our money, it still proposes one step in the direction of monetary reform advocated by Father Coughlin.

But it would become dangerous if the president were allowed to bend it to purposes other than those contemplated, by coupling it with the insidious "branch banking"

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The Devil Takes a Vacation And Learns Something

—Drawn by staff artist of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

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Pack Scheme Mere Step in Big Program

Projected Regimentation Includes Utilities And New N.R.A. and A.A.A. Programs

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Laughing off the sting of defeat on their court packing bill, with the observation that the justices have been more or less "frightened into liberality," pilots of the New Deal strategy are now concentrating on the fuller program of regimentation, for which packing the court was to have been but the essential preliminary.

President Roosevelt is preparing to follow his court reorganization proposal with the biggest program of controversial legislation ever dropped in the lap of a startled Congress.

While utmost secrecy surrounds the contents of the bills to be introduced, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** has been informed by an authority close to the White House that the president will strike on three fronts.

He will reputedly demand of Congress:

(1) **A TVA-ization of the entire country.**

(2) **A new NRA,** probably more drastic than the one pronounced illegal by the Supreme Court; certainly containing the same basic objections. It will be given a name something like "Industrial Progress."

(3) **A reborn AAA,** embodying crop control features similar to those outlawed by the Supreme Court, but with tighter restrictions governing benefit payments to farmers. Farmers would be compelled to submit to federal regulation of their crops whether they liked it or not.

Corcoran-Cohen Authorship of Bills

The new legislation is reported to have been written already and has been given the approval of the president.

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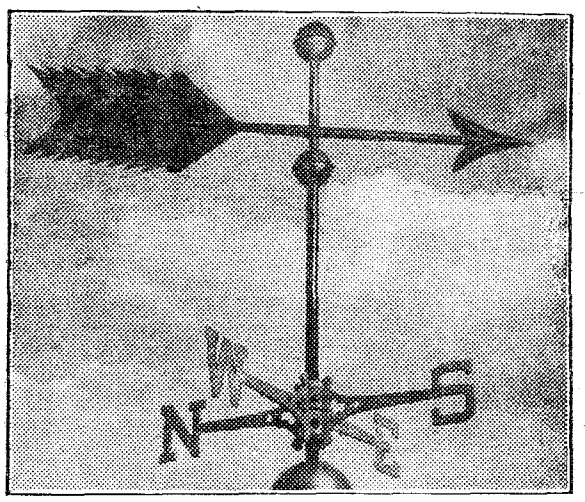

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

IN 1932 there was written a book by the name of "Gabriel Over the White House." Perhaps you saw a photoplay built upon the title of this book. But it is certain that 99 per cent of my readers have not read the original book because its many thousands of copies were withdrawn from circulation and its plates have been destroyed. Even the Congressional Library does not contain a copy of "Gabriel Over the White House."

The library of SOCIAL JUSTICE boasts of one of the few extant copies in the world.

* * *

The contents of "Gabriel Over the White House" are withering. The word, "startling," is too mild a qualifier.

This book is more than prophetical. It is almost preternatural in its prognostications. To read it in 1937, one would think that he were reading history instead of prophecy. It foretold that Mr. Roosevelt would attempt to actualize the nine following New Deal policies:

1. **The Harrison Bill for federal control of education.**
2. **Regional Power Plan, similar to the T. V. A.**
3. **Floatation of Baby Bonds.**
4. **Strangulation of Congress by seizing the spending power.**
5. **Encouragement of a sit-down strike throughout the nation.**
6. **Nationalization of gold for the privately owned Federal Reserve banks.**
7. **Dissolution of state legislatures through the medium of federal relief and patronage pressure.**
8. **The destruction of the Supreme Court's independence.**
9. **Control of public opinion by radio and propaganda.**

Believe it or not, these prophecies are now factual realities although they were written in a vein of romance to describe the activities of a possible super-president of the United States.

Now that he has crashed against the rock of senatorial patriotism in his attempt to destroy the Supreme Court, it is of interest to read the following.

* * *

It is a speech made by the super-president of the novel. He is attempting to become dictator over the Supreme Court. The senators are fighting him to the last ditch. The people of the nation are divided on the issue. As the tide of battle turns against the super-president, he throws all discretion to the winds as he steps before the radio to appeal directly to those whom he has fed on borrowed bankers' money, to those whose children and grand-children will be forced to pay back with interest these fictitious loans through the process of taxation and low wages.

Here below are the direct words from the novel, "Gabriel Over the White House":

> The President started his sixth talk by briefly recapitulating the main points of his earlier ones. Was America, he asked, destined to follow other countries into ruin and decay? Then his voice changed and in countless televisors his eyes blazed with an unearthly light. His voice thundered: "I don't believe it," and the thud of his clenched fist jarred every receiving set in the nation.
>
> "With the bounteous blessings which nature and science have placed at mankind's disposal, it is inconceivable to me that the human race will not find a solution for the difficulties which surround us. . . .
>
> "Whatever may be the difficulties of other nations, the United States has always been specially favored by Providence. . . .
>
> "I place my trust in that same Providence to stand by us and be with us, as by our own energies, sacrifices and faith in ourselves, we strive to make ourselves worthy of our inheritance."
>
> He went on: "I am told that democracy has failed, that it is a political system which works satisfactorily only in an era of continually expanding prosperity, capable of determining the distribution of wealth when that wealth is growing, but incapable of grappling with conditions which demand sacrifice and exceptional effort."
>
> Again the challenging vibrant: "I don't believe it!" He went on to explain: "It is not the democracies of the world that have failed. It is the leaders of democracy. I know of no single instance in modern history where, given wise and bold leadership, democracy has not accepted that lead, both in war and in peace, and made every sacrifice and effort asked of it. . . .
>
> **"I am told that it is impossible to alter the existing system; that even if public opinion were on the side of revision, the Constitution forbids it without the long circumlocution of a three-fourths majority of the States; and that the several States will refuse to forego any part of their autonomous rights."**
>
> A pause. Thirty million listeners held their breath as they waited for the militant refrain: **"I don't believe it!"**
>
> "I believe in the Constitution of the United States in the terms in which it was first drawn up by those noble men who sat and labored in Philadelphia more than a century and a half ago. I intend that the Constitution shall be maintained in that spirit, but I refuse to believe that either Washington or Lincoln or Wilson or any of those who, in this office I now hold, helped to create and build up this Nation would permit **a mere document, no matter how sacred,** to bind the hands and shackle the rights of their own people, struggling mightily with grievous adversity in another age and under completely changed conditions.
>
> "I am told that public opinion, the people, will not stand for any such drastic policy. I DON'T BELIEVE IT!"

* * *

RE-READ that passage from a book which the publishers thereof have been forced to take from circulation simply because it lifted the veil four years too soon, and thereby displayed in novel form the lurid historical events which have happened and are happening since 1933.

This book is more than psychic. No prophet composed the novel. It was written by one who had learned on first hand information the real plan behind the New Deal.

Now, permit me to quote from Mr. Roosevelt's letter of last week to Senator Alben W. Barkley, recently elected floor leader for the Democratic party.

In that letter, Mr. Roosevelt said the following:

"At no time have I or any member of my administration insisted that the method or methods **originally proposed be sacred or final** except to point out that action was of immediate necessity and, therefore, that the process of constitutional amendment was an impossibility if the objective was to be attained within a reasonable time."

* * *

Re-read the excerpt printed above from "Gabriel Over the White House." The identical words and the identical thought appear in both the novel and in Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Alben Barkley, although five years separate the writing of the novel and the writing of the Presidential letter. In both cases, we read that **no methods will be sacred in his attaining his end.**

In the novel the words are these: "I refuse to believe that either Washington or Lincoln or Wilson or any of those who, in this office I now hold, helped to create and build up this Nation **would permit a mere document, no matter how sacred,** to bind the hands and shackle the rights of their own people."

In the letter which Mr. Roosevelt sent to Mr. Barkley last week, he says: "At no time have I or any member of my administration insisted **that the method or methods originally proposed be sacred or final.**"

* * *

THE INDICATOR makes no comment on the deadly parallel existing between the prophecies penned in "Gabriel Over the White House" and the actions to be attempted by Mr. Roosevelt in the White House.

Nevertheless, the more one reads the pages of this suppressed novel, the more one believes that a hidden, well-designed plot was known to a small inner circle following 1932.

* * *

MY FRIEND, Carveth Wells, the great explorer, wrote a book called "Kapoot" in 1932. Mr. Wells was sojourning in Russia during that summer. "Kapoot" is on record as stating, five years ago, that, as Mr. Wells journeyed throughout the Soviet Republic, he saw plastered on every public wall the picture of Franklin D. Roosevelt, **even before he was nominated for a candidate on the Democratic ticket.** Beneath this picture, in every instance, were printed the words: **"The Next President of the United States."**

* * *

What will the President's next action bring forth?

"Gabriel Over the White House" tells us that, having lost the Supreme Court bill, the super-president again approached the microphone and **invited the people to march on Washington and overturn the Senate!**

At least, the above is interesting, if not disturbing.

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Court Reform Bill Will Omit All References to Supreme Bench

Senators Stake Political Lives to Save Court From Encroachment of Executive

Members of President's Own Party Battle To Preserve Independence Of Judiciary

Out of the Congress of the United States, criticized for years for the wild extravagances, wordy debates and lack of accomplishments, comes a new brand of the old Americanism which carries our memories back to the days of the founding fathers.

The issue is, of course, the independence of the judiciary.

The little group of 20 Republicans, on the left side of the President's desk, felt called upon to remain silent lest the charge of partisanship confuse the issue.

The overwhelming Democratic majority on the right side of the President, 76 in number, astounded a tired nation as their arguments for and against a court pack thundered in the face of the demands of the most popular president ever elected, in the face of the unprecedented support in November, 1936, in the face of the grim determination of the now silent leader Joseph Robinson to win, in the face of Jim Farley's threat of patronage and, lastly, in the face of a billion and a half administration slush fund, plus political preferment. **Democracy had its day.**

Far West Produces Battlers

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, who with the late Huey Long should be credited —or discredited with "putting Roosevelt across," rose to his feet and proclaimed in undying language that he was far more of an American than he was a mere Democrat.

Wheeler

Burton K. Wheeler is wise in the political ways of the world. He told his fellow countrymen what absolutism really meant under the maladministration of Harry Doherty and his Department of Justice. He had experienced the spies, the sneaks, informers and the framers of the Harding administration who would destroy a patriotic public character with the same relish a farmer would destroy a gopher.

In the face of the power of the present administration he threw discretion to the winds and, with statesmanship relatively unknown in our decline of democracy, he defended the independence of the judiciary against the concentrator of power—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Senator Edward R. Burke of Wyoming, a man who was understood up till 1937, to be so strongly Roosevelt as to be suspect, proved his Americanism beyond peradventure and defended the tripartite government of the United States, with its independent executive, its independent Congress and its independent judiciary, in language not heard since the days of a Webster, a Calhoun or a Hayne.

McCarran Puts Country First

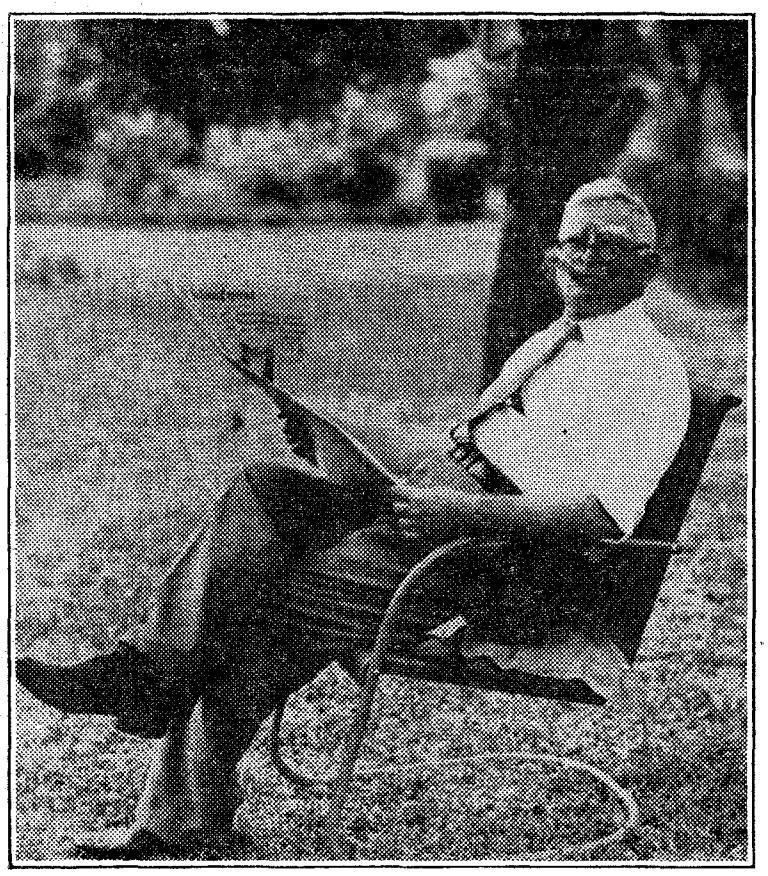
On Saturday, July 10, the great Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, ill nearly to the point of death for nearly two years, rose from his seat to convict the President of ingratitude.

McCarran

It was Pat McCarran who campaigned and carried the west for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936, only to be read out of the party and "stabbed in the back" by Jim Farley for daring to defend the Constitution as he, the most eminent lawyer of the southwest, understood the Constitution.

Then came to the defense of Americanism Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Raised under the regularity of partisan politics and holding the important office of first assistant postmaster general, O'Mahoney came to the Senate regarded by many as the greatest "yes-man" of them all. Yet when this major issue of the independence of the judiciary arose O'Mahoney forgot the sordidness of his partisan training and remembered that, after all, before God he had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

HIS SIT-DOWN EFFECTIVE



Vice President John Nance Garner—who is one of the nation's ablest Constitutional lawyers and a veteran legislator as well as president of the Senate—walked out on "the Chief" when the president insisted that Garner continue the hopeless Court fight. He is shown here at his home in Uvalde, Texas, staging a sit-down strike unique in American politics. The martyrdom of his former co-leader, the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, brought "Cactus Jack" back to the Capitol for conciliatory conferences "for the sake of the party." But the president's sponsorship of Barkley against Harrison in the 38-37 leadership race, has split the party more irrevocably than Garner's walkout had done. —*Acme photo.*

O'Mahoney Calls For the Author

He made a choice equal to the historic choice of Robert E. Lee and, to his eternal credit, he chose his conscience and his God above his president and congressional playmates.

O'Mahoney

Read out of our strange democracy by Jim Farley, he ripped the President's judiciary bill to pieces by the oft repeated question, "**Who wrote the bill?**" O'Mahoney analyzed the bill itself and proved that its sponsors, Ashurst, Hatch, Logan or the now deceased Robinson, could have had nothing to do with the drafting of the bill.

O'Mahoney proved beyond peradventure that **the unknown author even doubted the constitutionality of his own brain child** when he wrote into the bill the "separability clause," so that if one part of the bill was declared unconstitutional the rest could be saved.

O'Mahoney begged that the sponsors produce the unknown author before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and he castigated Robinson who presented the bill to the Senate without a single explanation of its strange provisions.

Bailey Redeems Some of His Past

Following Senator O'Mahoney, Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, made the only remarkable address of his whole career.

No friend of social justice, and a vile and sordid critic of Father Coughlin, Bailey renounced his former language of the barroom in an eloquent and powerful exposition defending the Supreme Court of the United States, which depends for its acceptance on the wisdom of the decisions and enforces its judgments by sheer morality rather than with the purse strings of a Congress or the army and navy of an executive.

Senator Bailey tore to shreds the presidential position as Roosevelt shifted from the arguments of "old age," "inadequacy," "tenacity for

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Chief Agrees To Garner's Peace Terms

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The President's program to overthrow the Supreme Court was buried when the Senate voted to recommit enabling legislation to the judiciary committee. Actually the program died the moment Vice President John N. Garner agreed to return to town.

Garner acquiesced to the President's plea to "come back" and restore harmony to the badly-split Democratic party on the one condition that the attempt to pack the high court be abandoned.

According to reports, his terms were expressed flatly and without reservation to Postmaster General Jim Farley, Under-Secretary of the Interior Charlie West and Assistant Attorney General Joe Keenan at a peace conference in Little Rock, Ark., where all had gone to attend the burial of the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson.

Farley, West and Keenan were among those commissioned to compose the differences between the President and Garner, recently climaxed by an open "break" when the latter left Washington for his home in Texas.

Assured that his terms would be met, the Vice President entrained for the capital.

On the day the Senate voted to recommit, Senator Logan of Kentucky, who supported the President's court proposal from the beginning, announced that an agreement had been made with the judiciary committee whereby a new bill, having nothing to do with the Supreme Court, would be reported out.

"The Supreme Court is out of the way," Senator Logan declared, explaining the new measure would deal exclusively with lower courts.

The bill will seek to expedite litigation in the federal courts and will probably permit the attorney general to intervene in suits where the constitutionality of laws is challenged, besides other reforms.

Certain lower court provisions contained in the President's original (six-justice) proposal will be stricken out. The attorney general will not be given "proctor" privileges, as originally intended, and there will be no roving justices to make pro-New Deal interpretations of laws in the inferior courts.

Opponents of the President's plan have good reason to hail their victory as a complete or...

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Wax Wings in the Sun

ALBEN BARKLEY has been elected as Democrat floor leader of the Senate by a vote of 38 to 37.

Bear in mind that only the Democrat Senators were permitted to vote because the floor-leadership of the Democratic party in power was at issue.

Approximately 19 Senators who are not Democrats were not allowed to vote.

What is the analysis of this pyrrhic victory?

(1) Mr. Roosevelt's "Dear Alben" letter, in which he signified to all Democratic Senators his desire for Barkley's election, succeeded in winning a victory by 38 to 37. It also succeeded in splitting irrevocably the Democratic party in the United States Senate.

(2) This vote means that the 37 revolting Democrat Senators, plus approximately 15 Republican Senators who did not have a chance to vote for the floor leadership, form a majority which fore-dooms the President's court bill.

Less than a year ago, 75 Democrat Senators surrounded the White House round table with oaths on their lips to defend the administration both in foul and fair weather.

Today, the legs have been kicked from under the round table; 37 oaths evidently were written on ice.

Never in the history of politics in this nation did a president rise so quickly to the empyrean heights of victory. Never did a president slide down the greasy pole of disrepute so rapidly.

The court packing bill conceived by the administration puts it on record. **A president or an administration who would stuff the Supreme Court would not hesitate to stuff a ballot box.**

Thirty-seven Democratic Senators recognize this. They also recognize that they prefer to be Democrats rather than Dealocrats.

Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt gave evidence of going down in history as the greatest president, save Washington and Lincoln, this nation ever had. Today, every indication points that he is going down in history as a leader who failed not only to direct the destinies of the nation but as a politician who can't get along with his own party members.

Beware of the man who is on bad terms with at least half the members of his own family!

How can one expect him to get along outside his own family?

SOCIAL JUSTICE sympathized with Mr. Roosevelt insofar as while he tried to rule others he couldn't rule himself. It also sympathizes with his persistent attempts to take counsel from the "assistant president of the United States," Bernard Baruch. Mr. Baruch's counsel was poison to Harding, to Coolidge, to Wilson and to Hoover. It always was and always will be the poison counsel of the money changers.

This same counsel Mr. Roosevelt has imbibed too freely.

As one Senator says: **"If Roosevelt wants to run in 1940, he better organize a new party because the Democrats are through with him."**

Greek mythology tells the story of Aegeus, who built for himself a flying machine, the wings of which were formed of wax. Aegeus, not content to remain close to the earth and to its humble people, flew into the face of the sun. The sun melted the wax and Aegeus fell into the sea which today bears his name.

Sic transit gloria mundi!

Back to the Republic

AT THE present moment it appears that the President's bid to readjust the personnel of the Supreme Court to fit into his scheme of things has been suppressed forever.

The present chief executive, when he first astounded the nation with his power-grabbing message of February 5, said that he would never compromise on this measure since in his opinion, it was fundamental to the success of the unalterable policies of his administration.

He remained true to that resolve when he gave his blessing to the Logan-Hatch-Robinson "compromise," because that "compromise" embodied all the evils of the original bill.

There is no convincing reason to believe the President has relinquished his determination to subordinate the highest court in the land to his personal will. There is no evidence that the sharp rebuke given his ambition by a majority of the Senate, including a majority of his own party, has changed his will to power.

That the defeat and recommitment of the court-fixing scheme to the judiciary committee, which condemned in classic phrases the principle of the original bill, gives a new lease on life to the ideals and provisions of the founding fathers, reflects no credit upon the elected leader of the nation.

That the direction of the nation has been set "back to the republic" has been possible only because the recipient of the highest confidence the American people can repose in one man, has been thwarted in his unrelenting drive for a degree of power inimical to the freedom of the sovereign people.

It is to be assumed that the rebellious Democratic Senators will expend every effort from this time forward to 1938 and 1940, to weld the breach in their party and to re-establish the prestige of its defeated leader. Their own political survival depends on their doing so.

However grossly political their effort to save their party may seem, they will never lose the glorious distinction of having turned the nation's destiny, at an hour of supreme crisis, "back to the republic."

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THERE is one good aspect of the court-fixing controversy and its many political side issues.

They are educating the American people as they never have been educated before in the fundamentals of government.

Perhaps the paramount lesson Americans are learning is that politicians as such, are at the root of all our national ills.

Reform, they have learned, is a broad term; and the beneficial influence of a party in power depends not nearly so much upon an avowed policy of reform as it does upon the direction which such reform takes.

The New Deal, when its great leader strode into the arena of public affairs and into the sacred precincts of the trusting confidence of the sovereign American people, was loud in its condemnation of past evils and promised the nation a sweeping reform which would heal all wounds.

The American people have learned that New Deal reforms were very badly applied. They did not reach to the cancer which was (and still is) eating at the very vitals of the republic.

In other words they did not attempt to reform the politicians.

Quite to the contrary the New Deal extended bureaucracy and patronage — control of politicians to an extent which it is safe to say has never been paralleled in the history of human governments, liberal or tyrannical.

The New Deal actually capitalized on the corrupt practices of the past, and continued to convince the American people (that is, up to February of this year) that they were using the old corrupt politics for a new glorified end.

The result has been a debauch of spending for which the American people—all of them, Rooseveltians, the growing mass of ex-Rooseveltians, and the antis—will pay more dearly than the most pessimistic of us can now prevision.

As the result of using the old corrupt practices of the politicians we have an administration which has been publicly exposed as the servile ally of a small minority of radical labor leaders who have proven to have direct connections with the worst revolutionary communists in the nation.

As a result of the failure of the New Deal to start reforming where reform was most needed, the nation has narrowly escaped a dictator (in fact) which the President

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Fr. Coughlin's Message To Social Justice Councils

SHOULD Christians endeavor to win over Communists by loving them?

Certainly. In the words of Scripture, we should be all things to all men.

Should Christians so misinterpret this doctrine that they should be silent in the condemning Communism?

The answer to this question is likewise taken from the Scriptures. St. Paul, in the 5th chapter to the Ephesians, says: **"Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them."**

This answer is a stumbling block to those so-called Catholic periodicals and uninformed quasi-leaders who fail to distinguish between Communists and Communism.

How shall members of Social Justice Councils love the Communists and reprove Communism? The answer to this is:

Let us remember that Christ died for all men. He died for Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, Communist and Christian. This being so, Social Justice Councils must love those who persecute them and calumniate them because, in one sense, all men are members of the mystical body of Jesus Christ.

Whatever we do to the least of Christ's little ones, we do unto Him.

It is our objective, therefore, to bring about social reform for the Communist as well as for the Christian.

It is our further objective, as we recognize the evils against which both Communist and Christian complain in common, to eradicate these evils, among which are modern usury, the exploitation of the poor, the burden of unnecessary taxation, the concentration of wealth, the inability of the laboring man to own a home, and present impossibility of the farmer to produce at a profit.

It makes no difference whether that laboring man or that farmer is a Christian or a Communist. We are pledged to work for the welfare of all.

Nevertheless, with all our heart and mind we are likewise pledged to point out the errors of Communism, to oppose these errors, to obstruct Communistic efforts which aim at transferring the suppressed citizens from the frying pan of individualism or modern capitalism into the fires of collectivism or Communism.

On this point there can be no compromise.

No sane man can oppose Communism simply by talking about it or by indicating its errors. That would be only a half policy and a half truth. **The whole policy and the whole truth necessitates our removing the causes which produce Communists.**

Christianity did not beget Communism. Rather, it was the lack of Christian practice which was responsible for the growth of Communism.

Specifically, modern capitalism, sometimes called individualism, is the cause which, more than any other, is responsible for the growth and sudden development of Communism.

Modern capitalism, or individualism, does not recognize the existence of the mystical body of Jesus Christ. It teaches, unconsciously, the error of the survival of the fittest. It insists that the government's business is to stay out of business. It preaches that the purpose of civil law is primarily to protect individuals. It forgets that individuals are not individuals. It refuses to admit that individuals are social beings, even by nature, and members of the body of Christ, by super-nature.

On those premises it gives benediction to the exploiter who, as an individual, has the right, under individualism, to do as he pleases under the protection of the civil laws which he was instrumental in having passed to protect himself.

Of course, it is necessary to remove the curse of modern capitalism. It is also necessary to be more than the destroyer or the remover. We must also be builders. We must build a house of Christian social justice.

Our battle, therefore, is not only negative, against Communism. **It is essentially a positive battle for Christianity.**

In this Christian movement of Social Justice Councils, the blind must not lead the blind. Informed Christians, zealous Christians, Christians who put aside all enmity, quarreling and wordy wars, are alone worthy to be members of Social Justice Councils.

Self-seeking Christians are excluded. Self-sacrificing Christians are welcomed.

In Social Justice Councils, likely, there will be many individuals who will entertain the hope of gaining personal prestige, political positions and business advantage. Sooner or later such individuals will be discovered. On discovery, these must be excommunicated because their presence in Social Justice Councils will pervert the entire Council and render useless every effort towards social reform which will be undertaken.

Consequently, an appeal is made to you to be worthy of the vocations to which you are called. Always recollect that you are a member of the mystical body of Jesus Christ. That body is composed of Christ, its Head. Some of us are tongues to speak. Some of us are hearts to enthuse. Some of us are lungs to purify the blood stream of information. Some of us are arms and legs to do the physical work of social justice. Some of us are feet to travel miles in making converts. Alas! Some of us are only heels!

Animating the entire mystical body of Christ is the Holy Ghost. He, the third person of the Blessed Trinity, with His truth, His light, His understanding, His fortitude—He is the soul of all our activities.

Printed alongside this article is a prayer to the Holy Ghost. It is one of the oldest Christian hymns. It is pleasing to both Catholic and to Protestant.

Observe that this prayer appeals to the Holy Ghost as "Giver of Light, Father of the Poor." Many other titles are accorded to the third person of the Blessed Trinity in these beautiful lines.

It is suggested that at every meeting of Social Justice Councils this prayer will be read reverently and seriously. It is further suggested that every meeting of Social Justice Councils will conclude with the Lord's Prayer when we, the members of the mystical body of Christ, will join with our Head, Jesus Christ, in addressing our common Father.

In conclusion, is it necessary to insist that Social Justice Councils and the National Union are essentially a religious movement? Neither the National Union nor Social Justice Councils can be wedded to politics.

As far as the politician is concerned, let us recognize that we do not need him. He needs us. Let him realize that he cannot use us. We will use him.

Prayer to the Holy Ghost

All members of Social Justice Councils should possess a copy of this prayer. It is suggested that it be said every day. Father Coughlin will be glad to mail to you as many of these prayers as you request, free of charge. Keep it on your dresser, or in your prayer book or in your pocket book. Read it every day, imploring the Holy Ghost to revive the spirit of the first Pentecost, when He changed a group of humble fishermen into ardent, zealous apostles.

May He change us from poor, uninformed and disunited individuals to a group of modern apostles who, by word and deed, will convince the world of sin and also of the beauty of Christian social justice.

Write today for as many copies of this prayer as you and your group will require. The prayer is printed on a card board sheet in a size to fit the ordinary prayer book.

Holy Spirit! Lord of light!
From Thy clear celestial height,
Thy pure beaming radiance give,

Come, Thou Father of the poor,
Come, with treasures that endure;
Come, Thou light of all that live!

Thou, of all consolers best,
Visiting the troubled breast,
Dost refreshing peace bestow;

Thou in toil art comfort sweet;
Pleasant coolness in the heat;
Solace in the midst of woe.

Light immortal! Light divine!
Visit Thou these hearts of Thine.
And our inmost being fill:

If Thou take Thy grace away,
Nothing pure in man will stay;
All his good is turn'd to ill.

Heal our wounds — our strength renew;
On our dryness pour Thy dew;
Wash the stains of guilt away.

Bend the stubborn heart and will;
Melt the frozen, warm the chill;
In Thy seven-fold gifts descend:

Give them comfort when they die;
Give them life with Thee on hgih;
Give them joys which never end.

New Deal Hopes to Offset Defeat of Court Pack Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

The authors were Professors Thomas Corcoran and Benjamin Cohen — White House "minds" — and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace.

A source close to these three visionaries says that Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. leader, another favorite of the White House, also had a hand in the drafting.

Just when the measures will be thrown into the hoppers of Congress—whether at this session or the next—will depend largely on the fate of the court enlargement bill. Since the farm and labor proposals are patently unconstitutional, the president will have to pack the court to keep them in force, providing they pass Congress.

According to a prominent Senate member of the New Deal, the president is determined to make the entire program a reality.

"He will not rest until he does," the Senator told an informant of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

Bigger Than Norris Plan

This is just another way of saying that Mr. Roosevelt will carry the battle into a third term if he doesn't get what he wants before 1940. If Congress thwarts him, it is even possible he will use the "delay" as an issue on which to seek office in the next election.

Asked if the new power legislation is to be similar in character to the Norris "Seven TVA's" bill, the same Senator replied:

"This is much bigger than the Norris plan."

As already reported exclusively in the June 14 edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** the administration plans to finance the gigantic power program out of an omnibus appropriation of about $30-billion for a multiplicity of TVA projects, flood relief programs and WPA enterprises.

Government ownership and operation of the power industry would be an excellent thing for the country, if it could be accomplished under an honest money system.

Headed for Big Bonded Debt

Under the present, dishonest, monetary system, the government would have to borrow from Federal Reserve Bankers the huge sum needed to take over the utility interests. More tax-exempt bonds would have to be issued, causing credit inflation, followed by another depression. In the end the people would be saddled with an unpayable debt and international bankers would hold a much bigger mortgage on the real wealth of the country, against which government bonds are issued.

Senator George Berry of Tennessee is slated to be the sponsor of the "Industrial Progress" labor program. Just how big a portion of the Black-Connery wage-hour bill, now before Congress, has been incorporated in the new bill could not be learned. The president is reported to be highly dissatisfied with the revisions made in the wage-hour bill by the Senate labor committee.

Secretary Wallace and the president have begun already to press Congress for a revival of the AAA. They are determined to get legislation which would make it mandatory that the farmer surrender his independence if he is to share in federal crop benefits.

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EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

would have become had a servile Congress given him the power he requested over the court of last resort.

No one will ever know what tyranny, what wastefulness of the public spirit and the public money has been saved this generation of Americans and all succeeding generations because a group of politicians became, temporarily at least, statesmen and denied the President the anti-Republican power he wanted and fought for to the bitter end.

* * *

An example of the kind of political betrayal of the people, which has brought our country to the very brink of European dictatorship and which reached its high climax under the New Deal, is found in the recent statement of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois.

When the President's self-made crisis was at the breaking point, the Senator from Illinois laid his conscience before the nation as an open book.

Read his statement with the ideals which our forefathers embodied in the Declaration of Independence as a standard for your judgment.

Read the repudiation of that inspired document and the Constitution by the Senator from Illinois:

"You can say, gentlemen, that Lewis says the court fight is to be settled this week in a manner that will leave no rifts in the party.

"Seriously, I will not reveal what is afoot, but it is not my proposition solely. I have said that I do not consider the court legislation necessary and am against such legislation but I am for Roosevelt and I would overlook what little feeling I have against the legislation and would vote in order that the President would not be embarrassed in any way, political or otherwise."

Thus in the words of one of the leaders of what Washington called the "dominant faction," is a new conception of government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

* * *

Senator Lewis was elected by the people to represent the people of Illinois. The Constitution so designated his duties, and his oath of office holds him by a higher allegiance than his political "friendship" for the president to the support of that Constitution.

Where is the mention of the people of Illinois in this sane revelation of the democratic whip of the Senate?

Why, according to the Senator from Illinois, the people of his state have no interest in the matter. His allegiance is to the President—just as the allegiance of Talleyrand was to his Emperor, Napoleon, until it was more profitable, politically and personally, to switch it elsewhere.

Senator Lewis is a diseased vital member of the body politic. He should have been "reformed" out of the system long ago. There are too many others like him helping to run the nation today.

All other reforms will be fruitless and hypocritical (as time is proving the New Deal "reforms" to be) until the great first reform is definitely completed.

We should thank God that that reform is necessarily in the hands of the people.

They and only they can reform politicians, and that by removing the "diseased" ones and putting in office men with honest convictions that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land and that the American people are above all politicians—even a President.

Three Ohio Cities To Visit Shrine On Next Sunday

On Sunday, August 8, the Shrine of the Little Flower will be host to one of the greatest groups of pilgrims and visitors that have ever assembled at the Shrine.

The great metropolis of Cleveland, the beautiful city situated on Lake Erie, will send delegations by train, boat, plane and car.

Already great groups have made known their intention to be present at Royal Oak for the solemn services.

The dynamic city of Toledo with its large industrial centers, its many workers and zealous people who fought so ardently for social justice and fair minded representatives will come by car to Royal Oak under the direction of Mr. Walter Baertschi. They are to assemble at the new Federal Building in Toledo at 8:30 a. m. and drive to the Shrine over U. S. 24.

The people of Columbus, Ohio, are also coming to the Shrine in great numbers on that day.

Final Notice for Ohio

The first solemn services on Sunday, August 8 will begin at 11 a. m. This service will be attended chiefly by the people from Toledo and Cleveland. A large group, traveling by train from Cleveland, will arrive in Detroit at 10:50 a. m. Since it will be impossible for these people to be present at the 11 o'clock service, another Solemn High Mass with the vested double choir will be celebrated for the visitors as soon as they arrive. Father Coughlin will preach the sermon on this occasion.

Tour Crowds Renew Zeal

Second only to the more than 40,000 tourists who visited the Shrine of the Little Flower over the holiday week-end of July 4, were the crowds of visitors of the last two Sundays. Delegations of social justice enthusiasts and devout pilgrims to St. Therese's Shrine packed the magnificent basilica for religious services, were edified by their inspection of the church and its charming surroundings and renewed their zeal for Christian social justice through inspiring personal contact with their leader, Father Coughlin.

Four excursion parties, any single one of which would have been an "occasion," converged on Royal Oak over the Sunday of July 18, the states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and southern Ohio contributing their quotas. It remained for the delegation from Erie, Pa., to surpass all others in per capita attendance.

On Sunday, July 25, the states of Indiana and Illinois were represented by zealous thousands who defied a day of rain to pack the big edifice and give substantial assurances of their interest and zeal in behalf of a program of Christian social justice for America. Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City were numerously represented.

Shrine Soon To Welcome Minnesota

Thousands of pilgrims and visitors from the great mid-western state of Minnesota will visit the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Mich. on Sunday, August 22.

Father Coughlin has dedicated that day to all the citizens of the state that has been fighting most vigorously for liberty and social justice.

The constitution of this great state provides expressly for religious liberty by declaring that "the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship or to maintain any religious or ecclesiastical ministry against his consent, nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted or any preferance be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship." It further provides that "no religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state."

Besides being foremost in the fight for liberty of conscience, Minnesota has sought by its humane and just economic laws to make for the more abundant life that everyone might enjoy the goods and resources of this world.

The Shrine of the Little Flower and the state of Minnesota have in common—liberty of conscience, freedom of expression, justice and the comforts of life for all classes.

To facilitate the traveling of those who desire to come by train, Mr. J. J. Burns has arranged with the Milwaukee railroad, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania and Wabash railroads, to lead a "Social Justice Pilgrimage" to Royal Oak. A special train will carry these groups. The round trip fare is $20.50 and this covers a round trip railroad fare in air-conditioned coaches, rooms with bath, transfer of yourself and baggage from depot to hotel and return. It will also include a long sightseeing trip of Detroit and a visit to the Shrine.

For more information and reservations contact Mr. J. J. Burns, 3833 15th avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn. or the Milwaukee Railroad Company.

Sundays at Shrine

August 8—Cleveland and Toledo.

August 15 — Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D. C.

August 22 — Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin,

September 5 — National Day. (For all.)

CLEVELAND DAY AT

SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER

August 8, 1937

Official Tour Sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Co.

Round Trip Fare, $6.95

Solemn Services at 11:00 A. M.
Including Sightseeing Trip to Shrine, Luncheon and Dinner

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Minnesota Day

SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER
Royal Oak, Michigan
AUGUST 22, 1937

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For Tickets and Information Contact:

Mr. J. J. Burns
3833 15th Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

TOLEDO DAY . . .

At Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich.

August 8, 1937

Automobiles to assemble at the New Federal Bldg.
in Toledo and come to Shrine over U. S. 24

Solemn Services Begin at 11:00 A. M.

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE MONEY CHANGERS

By Robert H. Hemphill

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the third in an important and informative series of articles on money and banking by this widely known financial authority. Mr. Hemphill's articles will appear weekly in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

MEYER ANSELM ROTHSCHILD, who founded the great chain of Jewish banking houses, the most powerful financial empire in the world, which has dominated the policies of the central banks and therefore the financial policies of Europe, for more than a century, said:

> **"Permit me to issue the money of a nation and I care not who makes its laws."**

The principal reason the great international money changers have so long been able to exploit the civilized nations of the world is because of the simple program developed by the Rothschilds to dominate European politics. The shrewd brain of Meyer Anselm Rothschild evolved the plan.

It consisted of:

First, placing rulers and leading politicians under obligation by loaning them large sums of money;

Second, prostituting the public press by granting or withholding patronage through business organizations of men who had borrowed, or hoped to borrow, money;

Third, obtaining the favor of colleges and churches by large donations and by posing as generous philanthropists; and

Fourth, by paid writers constantly spreading the idea that money is a mysterious subject understood by a very limited few.

Volume of Money Affects Everybody

This simple, but amazingly successful program has not changed in a hundred years, and is still as actively pursued as it was more than a century ago when it was first inaugurated. Although no man can avoid knowing that the only thing between him and the gratification of his most extravagant desires is the lack of money, it seems almost impossible for him to visualize that the same thing is true of every other individual in the nation, and therefore the question of **the total amount of money in circulation in the hands of all the citizens is necessarily the most important question confronting any nation in its struggle for development.**

It is most important for every man and woman to get at least some grasp upon the controlling effect of the volume of money in circulation, on his or her welfare. For the better understanding of subsequent articles in this column, let me present a few fundamental laws.

Nation's Business Done by Check

Our principal medium of exchange is demand bank deposits—not currency and coin. In calculating the velocity of our business transactions it is not even necessary to consider the currency and coin in circulation, for the following reason: 95 per cent of our business is transacted directly by checks, but even the remaining 5 per cent is transacted indirectly by checks. There are nearly 60 million checking accounts in our commercial banks. Occasionally the depositor draws a check and has it cashed. The cash is then expended for petty items, groceries, newspapers, lunches, railroad fares, and the like. The money is immediately redeposited by those who receive it. The total of these petty transactions is the total of the check which was cashed so the cash has merely replaced the check for convenience, and the total of checks drawn against checking accounts in our banks is within a small fraction the total business of the nation.

Therefore, our business is nearly all—practically all—performed with an imaginary money—demand deposits, checking accounts in our commercial banks—and this is the first important law of the exchange of goods and services, which must be grasped.

Amount of Money Controls Prosperity

The second law is equally important: this imaginary money will travel all the way through the myriad of intermediate transactions, from the producer of raw materials to the delivery of the finished product to the consumer, an average of three times a year. Therefore, the total goods and services which can be consumed by the nation can never exceed three times the total of this stock of imaginary money—the deposits in checking accounts in our commercial banks.

For instance, in 1929 we had in checking accounts in commercial banks $27-billion. Our national income, which is the term we use to designate the total income of individuals in the nation, and therefore the total purchasing and consuming power, was $81-billion—three times the total of deposits in our checking accounts.

In 1932, at the bottom of the depression, there was only $16-billion of this imaginary money in circulation in checking accounts in our commercial banks, and in that year the nation consumed only $48-billion of goods and services — just three times the total of our principal medium of exchange.

Bankers Unite To Conceal Wealth

It is very important to get these facts in mind, because prosperity is simply a monetary phenomena: a sufficient amount of money in circulation to permit the individuals of the nation to buy all we can produce of goods and services.

A depression is also strictly a monetary phenomena. There is nothing changed. We have the same producing facilities we had in prosperous times. We have the same ambition to purchase the maximum of goods and services which can be produced, but individually and collectively we haven't the money. It has been withdrawn from circulation and our normal share and the normal share of everyone else, is diminished in exact proportion.

The bankers will likely tell you this is not true and will offer instead some vague and meaningless argument. They have been persistently taught that the people must never be permitted to understand money and how it operates and how it controls their economic welfare, for if they once understand how this invisible government of money completely dominates and controls their economic welfare, they will insist upon a new system which will keep constantly in circulation just the right amount of money to permit full production of all our facilities.

This would mean that the right to expand or contract this imaginary money would immediately be taken out of the private hands of the bankers. The bankers of the nation,, however graspingly competitive they are with each other, will join forces and fight to the last ditch to preserve their strangle hold upon our economic destinies.

Chain Banking by U. S. Object of McAdoo Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

scheme now authored by that servant of the money changers, Senator William G. McAdoo of California.

Should both of these measures pass and become law, there is ample reason to believe they would be dovetailed together in a new monetary program aimed at nationalizing all banks under the domination of Washington.

The government would then be in a position to take over the ownership, as well as the operation, **of all banks in the United States.**

Would Entrench Internationalist

This does not mean that the international bankers would be kicked out of the temple. They would function as of old, coining and regulating the people's money and secretly dictating the financial policies of the government.

Meantime all banks would be absorbed into a huge chain system, with a resulting ultimate extinction of the independent financial institution. Once this was accomplished, the federal government could control the prosperity — and therefore the political allegiance — of all sections of the country by controlling the distribution of bank credit.

In short, we shall have arrived at a situation not dissimilar from that prevailing in Soviet Russia. The president will be fronting for the international bankers just as Stalin now fronts for them in Moscow.

McAdoo Measure Ghoulish Revival

SOCIAL JUSTICE means no criticism of the Patman bill. We wish only to warn Congress of an apparent attempt to nullify the basic purposes of this measure by the passage of the McAdoo chain-store bank bill.

Representative Wright Patman of Texas and all informed independent bankers in the United States are vigorously opposed to the McAdoo plan.

This bill is indeed a ghoulish find, dug up from the dead past — disinterred from the charnel vaults of Hooverism. Conceived originally by Andrew Mellon, who worked for years to put all banks under a gigantic chain system; advocated by the House of Morgan in 1930; proposed by Ogden Mills in 1932; it became the Carter Glass bill of 1933.

As Father Coughlin declared in a notable radio discourse on the Glass bill: "Thus you plainly see, my friends, that the music is by Mills; the lyrics by J. P. Morgan and Company; and the obligato by Carter Glass!"

Roosevelt Policy Does Right-About

And now, A. D. 1937, this ghost of chain banking appears as the McAdoo bill blessed by President Roosevelt. Chief ballyhooer for the McAdoo bill is Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve board of governors. At the behest of President Roosevelt, Eccles recently harrangued for passage of the legislation before the House banking and currency committee.

What Mr. Roosevelt now "orders" as chief executive of the nation, he vigorously opposed as governor of New York. Addressing the New York legislature in January, 1930, Gov. Roosevelt said:

> "We must by law maintain the principle that banks are a definite benefit to the individual community. **That is why a concentration of all banking resources and all banking control in one spot or in a few hands is contrary to sound public policy.**
>
> "We want strong and stable banks, and at the same time each community must be enabled to keep control of its own money within its own borders."

Searchlight on the Money Changers

Banking Practice Shocks U. S. Judge

CHICAGO, ILL. — Federal Judge John P. Barnes, awarding $568,895 to the Prima Brewing Company against the Harris Trust and Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago, pointedly observed:

"There are some facts and circumstances in this case that are shocking to the court, accustomed as it is to most of those practices that are sometimes loosely referred to as normal banking practice.

"One thing that shocks the court is the speed and lack of deliberation with which the officers concluded that the debtor should be displaced. With the greatest celerity and apparent ruthlessness, the officers were displaced. The banks' representative did not act maliciously; but his acts were described as manifestations of the foolhardiness of ignorance. He apparently thought he could sell anything that looked like beer, had a foam on it, and had a disagreeable taste."

SOCIAL JUSTICE has often maintained that some practices of some of the larger banks, **"loosely referred to as normal banking practice"** are not only shocking, but downright dishonest. Most of them get away with it, however. It is based on a usurious system, i. e., where the banker gets something for nothing, especially the Federal Reserve bankers. We are not condemning the small banker. He is only a cog in the wheel. Most of the time, he is the best friend of small business and he tries to accommodate his customers. When he is forced to display ruthlessness, it is at the express dictation of the bigger banks who usually control his assets.

Counterfeit Reserve Note

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Treasury Department through the nation's Better Business bureaus has issued a warning that counterfeit $10 Federal Reserve notes are in circulation. The Treasury adds the observation that in its opinion "the counterfeit is a dangerous one."

More perilous, that is, than the "legal" counterfeiting practiced by the Federal Reserve.

Why should these counterfeiters be punished more than the Federal Reserve bankers who put the bills into circulation as money?

Federal Reserve notes are not lawful money; and to prove it, look at the next $10 bill you get. In the upper left corner read these words: "This note is legal tender for all public and private debts and is redeemable for lawful money in the United States Treasury."

Why should the people have to use "unlawful" money loaned from private individuals and pay them interest and principal for their private notes when our Constition reads:

"Congress alone shall have the power to coin and regulate" the money of the United States?

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Can Christians Support the C.I.O.?

An Open Letter to Ecclesiastics

YOUR Excellencies, Right Reverend, Very Reverend and Dear Confreres:

For some months the Committee for Industrial Organization has been actively engaged, in the United States and elsewhere, in organizing Christian and non-Christian laborers.

No one disputes the validity of labor organizations, nor does any one question the right and the duty of the laboring class to organize.

Without committing **SOCIAL JUSTICE** either to a negative or to a positive answer to the question heading this letter, may I submit, to your fair and fine intellects, a series of facts from which you yourselves can draw your own conclusions.

As early as 1905, Lenin set forth to organize the workers of Russia. Needless to say, the Russian workers had been exploited. It was high time that they be organized against the czaristic methods of individualism and rapacity which were in vogue in the empire.

Lenin's philosophy of labor organization was established upon the premises of class hatred and glittering promises to the masses of Russia, whom he agitated to class violence against employers.

The Soviet Republic is the sad result of an ignorant people who, though exploited under modern capitalism, were swayed by a cunning crusader who had veiled his real purpose beneath the garb of humanitarianism. Instead of breaking the shackles of economic bondage which held the masses in poverty, Leninism simply succeeded in destroying religious and political liberty and in reducing all workers to a low standard of living.

Lewis-ism in America is more than a labor movement, just as was Leninism in Europe.

Confessedly, it has evolved into a political movement. Elsewhere in this issue (page 10) there is printed an editorial from the Los Angeles Times bearing on the subject. We in Michigan have had presented to us a C. I. O. ballot to take over the City of Detroit as well as our State.

On every side we find politicians grotesquely submitting to the pressure of Lewis-ism. Harry Bridges, spokesman for Mr. Lewis, recently said: **"Our policy is one of class struggle. Our policy is that we have nothing in common with employers. There will come a time when there will be no more employing class. We subscribe and look forward to that day. Meanwhile, we will use the politicians as long as they will aid us. Otherwise we will fight them. We support the C. I. O."**

Just as Lenin set up his political machine on the foundation of workers' councils, so Mr. Lewis is setting up a political machine on the foundation of the C.I.O. At the moment, the C.I.O. is attempting to unionize all government employes.

It is almost impertinent for me to remind you that such a political machine aims at class ascendancy and is, therefore, foreign to the concept of American constitutionalism and to the doctrines identified with the mystical body of Christ.

This movement has gone so far that only last week the Communists have liquidated their political party in New York State and are content to operate henceforth under the banner of the C.I.O., through the agencies of the American Labor Party and the Farmer Labor Party. This fact, perchance, may have escaped your attention.

WITHOUT overestimating the forcefulness of the following facts, consider the tactics employed by the C.I.O. in gaining so-called economic independence for American labor. I refer to the sit-down strike. It is notorious that, in the majority of cases, those actually engaged in the sit-down strike are but a small percentage of the employes working in any given factory. Although industry, in general, comes before the court of public opinion with unclean hands, because of its years of exploitation, nevertheless that does not exculpate the C.I.O. for its terrorism, its violation of laws, its interference with mails, its kidnapings, its bombs and its ruthless destruction of private property, together with its seizure of cities and of state legislatures, all of which are well known even to those who are content to read only the newspapers.

The point which I attempt to make at this juncture is the following: Sit-down strikes were common in Moscow as far back as 1906. Italy had them in 1920. They were practiced in France long before 1930.

In 1914, the I.W.W. executed a sit-down strike in three churches in New York City, the names of which churches are the old First Presbyterian, St. Mark's Episcopal and St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic. In each case, the sit-downers in these churches demanded hand-outs and refused to leave the premises until they were satisfied. The leader in these church sit-down strikes was Frank Tannebaum, a professed member of the I.W.W.

For the moment, let us avoid forming conclusions. Rather, kindly turn your attention to the activities of Mr. Sidney Hillman, the second in command of the C.I.O., and recollect the speech which he made in Rome previous to 1922. On that occasion, more than 15 years ago, Mr. Hillman said: "In Rome I was doubly welcome . . . With my Italian comrades I landed in front of a factory which looked attractive because of the fine red flag which adorned the building and the red sentinel who was keeping watch. I stayed for lunch with the members of the factory council. Following this, the council took me through the factory. The first thing that attracted my attention was a series of inscriptions on the walls, including the Soviet emblem." So spoke Mr. Hillman, who was expelled from the American Federation of Labor at its Nashville convention for his radical views.

The above is no argument seriously affecting either the negative or the positive answer to our caption question. It is nothing more than background.

In this issue of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, I shall be content to outline two other minor backgrounds, enabling us to prepare our minds for the logical facts which will follow in succeeding issues of this paper.

The first is related to the attitude of professed Communists toward the C.I.O. Earl Browder, secretary of the one-time Communist Party, and an ardent C.I.O. advocate, says: "Unless the organized workers are organized into industrial unions, we Communists will not be able to advance the class struggle. We Communists support the aims of the industrial union bloc. The whole C. I. O. movement is definitely under the influence of the French experience of the People's Front. . . . The C.I.O. are grouping the major mass forces that should, with effective leadership, eventually crystallize into a great American People's Front. . . . The masses are being rapidly radicalized . . . The Communist Party strives to develop the C.I.O. movement in the direction of creating a great People's Front and to build itself into a massed Communist Party."

IN reading the above quotation, let it be clear that **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is not opposed to labor unions which are founded upon the Christian principle of the mystical body of Christ and which are devoid of the anti-Christian principle of class struggle. I am simply indicating the motivating force behind the C.I.O.

To substantiate the words of Earl Browder and the charge that Moscow is directing the activities of the C.I.O., permit me to conclude this week's contribution by quoting the highest authority on the subject, Mr. John L. Lewis himself.

As far back as 1924, Mr. Lewis printed and signed the following statement:

"The purpose and object of the United Mine Workers of America in bringing to the attention of the American people the far-reaching and intensive activities of the Communist organization in this country is two-fold. The United Mine Workers of America wants the public to know what this thing is. It wants the public to know something about the fight which the miners' union is waging to stamp it out. First, it desires to reveal and make known the sinister destructive groups and elements attempting to 'bore from within' its own ranks and membership and to seize possession of the organization, and through such seizure to later gain possession of all legitimate trade-unions; second, to inform the American people of the scope and purport of the hostile and inimical movement being carried on within their midst.

"Imported revolution is knocking at the door of the United Mine Workers of America and of the American people. The seizure of this union is being attempted as the first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the agencies and forces behind the Communist International at Moscow for the conquest of the American continent.

"The overthrow and destruction of this government, with the establishment of an absolute and arbitrary dictatorship, and the elimination of all forms of popular voice in governmental affairs, is being attempted on a more gigantic scale, with more resolute purpose, and with more crafty design, than at any time in the history of this nation.

"The Communist regime at Moscow, bent on world conquest, is promoting and directing one of the best organized and most far-reaching campaigns in America that any country has ever been confronted with. The Communist organization on the American continent is composed of more than six thousand active leaders and lieutenants, and approximately one million members, adherents and sympathizers, scattered in every state and province of the United States and Canada, and who are actively or tacitly promoting the scheme to import bolshevism and sovietism to this side of the Atlantic.

"The major points in this revolutionary program of the Communists as aimed against the United Mine Workers of America and other legitimate trade-unions and the people of the United States and Canada are:

"1. Overthrow and destruction of the federal, state and provincial governments, with the elimination of existing constitutional forms and foundations.

"2. Establishment of a Soviet dictatorship, absolute in its exercise of power, owing allegiance to, and conceding the authority only of the Communist, or Third International, at Moscow, as a 'governmental' substitute.

"3. Destruction of all social, economic and political institutions as they exist, at this time.

"4. Seizure of all labor unions through a process of 'boring from within' them, and utilizing them as a strategic instrument in fulfillment of their revolutionary designs upon organized and constitutional government.

"5. Invasion of the United Mine Workers of America, with the ouster of its present officials and leaders and the substitution of a leadership of Communists, that it may be used as an instrumentality for seizing the other labor unions of America, and for eventually taking possession of the country.

"6. A well-organized movement is being promoted within the four railroad brotherhoods and 16 railroad trade-unions to amalgamate all railroad workers into 'one departmentalized INDUSTRIAL UNION,' controlled by a single leader of Communist principle and affiliation, and owing allegiance to the Communist organization.

"7. Seizure of the American Federation of Labor, with the ouster of its officials, and through such seizure gaining control of all its affiliated units and trade-unions.

"8. **Conversion of all craft trade-unions into single units of workers within an industry known as 'industrial unions,'** with co-ordination under a super-Soviet union owing allegiance to, and accepting the mandates of, the Communist International and its subsidiary, the Red Trade Union international, at Moscow.

"9. Through conquest and subjugation of the labor unions, and conversion and mobilization of farmers and other related groups, the overthrow of existing institutions, and the creation of a condition similar to that which now prevails in Russia."

At your leisure, kindly re-read the statement given by Mr. Lewis. Please observe the parallel of facts occurring since 1936 with the accusations he made prior to 1936. Mr. Lewis admits, in accusation No. 5, that Moscow, first, aims to take over the United Mine Workers of America by "ousting its present officials (1924) and by substituting a leadership of Communists, that it may be used as an instrumentality for seizing other labor unions of America, and for eventually taking possession of the country."

The fact is that this plan is being fully carried out. Mr. Lewis is our witness **that $1,110,000 had been sent into the United States from Moscow for the purpose of "enabling Communist agents to participate in the strike"** and (to quote his own words), "Behind this movement was a scheme **to overthrow the leadership of the union and then convert the strike into an armed insurrec-**

(Continued on page 10)

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The Pope Speaks Officially...

In order that the encyclical "On the Reconstruction of the Social Order" by Pope Pius XI might be more readily comprehended by the lay reader, SOCIAL JUSTICE is reproducing this famous letter ("Quadragesimo Anno") in question and answer form. The questions are stated by Father Coughlin and the answers in every case are directly quoted words of His Holiness.

CHAPTER FIVE

1. What, chiefly, does the reform of social order imply?

Reform of the social order is principally concerned with the state.

2. Can the state bring about salvation for the proletariat?

No. It is not true that all salvation is to be hoped for from the state's intervention.

3. But why is the intervention of the state needed to reconstruct the social order?

On account of the evil of individualism, things have come to such a pass that the highly developed social life, which once flourished in numerous and prosperous institutions organically linked with each other, has been damaged and all but ruined. Today there is left virtually only individuals and the state. And the state, encumbered with all the burdens once borne by private associations is, in consequence, submerged and overwhelmed by an infinity of affairs and duties. The state, therefore, must be reformed.

4. The private prosperous institutions which formerly existed and which formerly helped the state to function socially are almost extinct, so you say. Should the existence of these small institutions be revived?

Yes. It is an injustice and a grave evil, as well as a disturbance of right order, for a larger and higher organization to arrogate to itself functions which can be performed efficiently by smaller and lower bodies. The state should leave to these smaller groups the settlement of business of minor importance.

5. Then, is it wrong for the state to communize the activities of individuals under the power of the state and through the direction of the state?

It is wrong to withdraw from the individual and commit to the community at large that which private enterprise and industry can accomplish.

6. What should the state do to avoid the errors of individualism and of Communism in directing the affairs of society?

Be it repeated the state should leave to smaller groups the settlement of business of minor importance. It will thus carry out with greater freedom, power and success the tasks belonging to it. The state alone can effectively accomplish its ends by directing, by watching, by encouraging and by restraining the activities of small organizations and of individuals.

[Note: The heresy of individualism is wrong. So is the heresy of Communism. To concede that the state and individuals alone should exist or to concede that the state, with collectivism, should be the rule are both in error. An organic whole composed of individuals in small groups, small organizations and larger organizations, and large organizations under the direction of the state, is the ideal.]

7. In regulating these organizations, what should be the duty of the state?

The primary duty of the state and of all good citizens is to abolish conflict between classes and to foster and promote harmony between the various ranks of society.

8. To fulfil this primary duty, what should be the aim of social legislation?

Social legislation must have as its aim the re-establishment of vocational groups. As long as society remains in a strained, unstable and uncertain condition, being founded on classes with contradictory interests which are opposed to each other, these classes will be prone to enmity and strife.

9. What about organizations (for example, labor unions and manufacturers' unions) which are founded purely upon classes with contradictory interests?

Society remains in a strained, unstable and uncertain condition when it is founded on classes with contradictory interests which are opposed to each other. On that basis, be it repeated, these are prone to enmity and strife. Labor is not a mere chattel. The dignity of the working man must be recognized. Consequently, labor cannot be bought and sold like any piece of merchandise. However, the demand and supply of labor in modern society divides men on the labor market into two classes. The bargaining between these two classes transforms this labor market into an arena where the two armies are engaged in combat.

10. But should not labor be organized in labor unions and opposed to the industrialists who are organized in industrial unions such as chambers of commerce, etc.?

No. This is a grave disorder which is leading society to ruin. A remedy must be applied to this disorder as speedily as possible.

11. How can a remedy be applied?

There cannot be question of any perfect cure except this opposition between labor and capital be done away with. New organizations (members of the social body) must be called into being. Vocational groups composed of men organized not according to the position they occupy in the labor market but according to the diverse functions which they exercise in society must be established.

[Note: Does this not mean that a carpenter working for General Motors, a carpenter working for U. S. Steel, a carpenter working for New York Central and a carpenter working for the Shrine of the Little Flower should belong to one union, namely to the carpenters' union?]

12. Upon what principle is this vocational union recognized?

Just as nature induces those who dwell as neighbors to unite into municipalities, so those who practice the same trade or profession, economic or otherwise, should combine in vocational groups.

13. Should these vocational groups be autonomous or self-governing?

Yes. These groups, in a true sense autonomous, should be considered, if not essential to civil society, at least its natural and spontaneous development.

14. If social order demands various members of society joined together by a common bond, how is this common bond produced?

Such a bond of union is provided, on the one hand, by the united effort of employers and employes of one and the same group joining forces to produce goods or give service. On the other hand, it is produced by the general good which all groups should unite to promote, each in its own sphere, with friendly harmony. It is easy to conclude that in these associations the common interests of the whole group must predominate.

15. Supposing there are conflicting interests between the employers and employes, how will these opposing interests be settled?

Separate deliberations will take place in the respective assemblies of these employers and employes, and separate votes will be taken as the matter may require.

16. Does social justice teach that all carpenters, for example, must join one union?

Just as the citizens of one municipality can form associations with diverse aims which the citizens are free to join or not to join, similarly, those who are engaged in the same trade or profession will form **free associations** among themselves for purposes connected with these occupations. Let the following point be emphasized: Not only is man free to organize unions which are of a private character, but he has the right to adopt such organization and such rules as may best conduce to the attainment of their respective objects.

17. What about organizations or unions which go beyond a single trade and take in several or many trades?

The same liberty must be claimed for the founding of associations which extend beyond the limits of a single trade. These free associations (which take in several trades) should make it the goal of their endeavors, in accordance with Christain social doctrine, to prepare the way and do their part towards the realization of the ideal type of vocational groups which we have mentioned above.

Note: Supposing, for example, that the UAW is a free association whose members belong to many trades, we ask ourselves the question: "Should the UAW be the ultimate aim of labor organizations?" The answer, contained in the words of Pius XI in the 17th question above, clearly indicates that vertical unions, like the UAW, "in accordance with Christian social doctrine **should prepare the way and do their part towards the realization of that ideal type of vocational groups** which we have mentioned above."]

[Note: This doctrine comes as a surprise to the advocates of UAW-ism, as well as to many clergy and laity who have missed the point emphasized above. Let it be clear that the ultimate aim of social legislation, to quote the direct words of the Pope, **"is the re-establishment of vocational groups."** Vertical unions which are not composed of vocational groups, but which are composed of all carpenters, electricians, dye-makers, plumbers, glazers and every other type of working man in one factory, cannot be said to be the ultimate aim of social justice. At the best, the UAW, or any other vertical union, is only the stepping stone and must be considered as **a stepping stone for the establishment of vocational groups.** In this article we are not even discussing the good or bad leadership of the UAW. We are even taking for granted that, if its leadership is good, it is only a stepping stone and not the ultimate aim of social legislation.]

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Time for Organization Now, Action Due Later

A Program of Activity for Social Justice Councils

To clarify both doubts and misunderstandings in the minds of those forming Social Justice Councils, it is necessary, at the expense of repetition, to give the following instructions which, from time to time, will be added to:

(1) This is the period of formation. It is not the period of action. Action will begin about November first.

(2) At present you are asked to form Social Justice Councils by registering in clubs those Christians who believe in the divinity of Christ and in His basic economic statement: "Whatsoever you do unto the least of My little ones, you do unto Me."

(3) Those who organize small Social Justice Councils are only temporary moderators. No moderator will be regarded as permanent until he or she will be officially accredited by a National Co-ordinator.

(4) No direct activity is to be undertaken to realize either the sixteen points of social justice or the local, county or state programs until official word from the National Co-ordinator will be given.

(5) During this period of formation it is necessary to hasten slowly. Only those persons should be admitted to the ranks of Social Justice Councils who measure up to the requirements elsewhere set down. Quality, not quantity, is of paramount importance.

(6) Every Social Justice Council should endeavor to distribute a bundle of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** newspapers every week to the end that those who do not know our program and our policies should be given a chance to learn.

(7) At the meetings of Social Justice Councils, for the time being, let it be the business of every member to acquire a full knowledge of the doctrine of the mystical body of Christ. It is better, for the present, to study this fundamental phase of our organization than to study questions on money, of taxation, of housing and other economic questions. These economic questions will be studied at a later date.

(8) The sixteen principles of social justice in no wise are abandoned. Do not labor under the apprehension that we are substituting local action for national action. **We are merely adding to the national action program a local, county and state action.**

(9) While the identity of small Social Justice Councils will not be entirely destroyed at some future date, nevertheless it will be the work of the National Co-ordinator and of the Senior Moderator whom he will appoint to amalgamate dozens of Social Justice Councils into one large Social Justice Council in each city or section of the city.

(10) It is advisable for those establishing Social Justice Councils to approach their minister or their priest and ask him to comment on the article in last week's newspaper relative to the philosophic basis of Social Justice Councils. Indicate to the pastor that we are organized to help him, not to impede him. Indicate strongly that we are not a political organization but rather a religious organization. Further, point out that Pius XI says that this is the age of the lay apostolate.

(11) Appreciate that Social Justice Council is **against** no person and no group of persons. It stands for Christianity. It is against some practices of the New Deal. It criticizes the New Deal to show that these practices do not beget social justice. It shows the shortcomings of the New Deal insofar as it is wedded to the privately owned Federal Reserve banks.

(12) Social Justice Councils are not against labor unions. We are for them. We are opposed to the practices of the C. I. O. which made contracts with various industries and bargained to have no more strikes with these industries. Despite this bargaining, more than 200 strikes have occurred in General Motors industry alone since its pledge was made.

We are critical of the C.I.O. and of the political leaders who protect it because the C. I.O. has bombed water reservoirs, because its men hide behind the skirts of women and little children in the rioting at Chicago and elsewhere, and especially because it stirs up class hatred. We are opposed to the C.I.O. in its practices because it has purposely set forth to establish a political party to rule America, with the C.I.O. as the power behind the throne. Social justice is for all and not for one class, and social justice maintains that a government should be representative of all and not of any one class.

Lastly, we are opposed to the practices of the C. I. O. insofar as the leaders of that organization do not recognize the Christian social justice doctrine and the American constitutional doctrine of having Congress coin money and regulate the purchasing power of the dollar.

Nevertheless, we stand for the members of the C. I. O., hoping to enlighten them and then convert them, and possibly to convert the entire C.I. O. movement, so that it will rid itself of its fallacies, especially of its class opposition, and that it will adopt the truths of Christian social science.

(13) Social Justice Councils should be composed of Christian men and women from all classes whose intent and purpose is to help the down-trodden laborer and farmer. This objective is in keeping with the last question and answer in this week's issue of this paper, which appears on page 9.

Meanwhile, the specific program for your city, your county and your state will be made known to you by the National Co-ordinator. Until that time, be satisfied to go through the formative period. Meanwhile, however, try to engage the services of statisticians and educated professional men simply to study the various points of the practical program already submitted to you. Gird yourselves for the battle of Christianity against chaos, in which battle all Catholics and Protestants must stand shoulder to shoulder, believing in the divinity of Jesus Christ, in His mystical body and in the gospel which He teaches.

We See by the Papers

"A House Divided"

From the Los Angeles Times:

"This should bring the break.

"John L. Lewis, with studied insolence, has announced that he will push formation of a C. I. O. union of state, county and municipal workers; his statement following just three days after a declaration by President Roosevelt that federal workers cannot be permitted to strike and that collective bargaining privileges of the Wagner Labor Act cannot be extended to them.

"Lewis by thus flouting the President's avowed wishes in regard to unionizing public workers—with the implied purpose of using strikes as a weapon—brings to a crisis the reported tension between himself and the chief executive, who, so far, has supported his ruthless course.

"It is time that the break came.

"The people of the United States have watched, first with curiosity, then with amazement, and finally with a growing resentment the relentless drive of Lewis toward one goal with one weapon — power by force. They have seen the federal government not only stand idly by in the face of open breaking of fundamental laws regarding private property and human rights, but actually give aid and comfort to the lawbreakers.

"They have seen strikers who were not seeking higher wages or better working conditions, but who were mere pawns in a war between unions, supported out of public funds of the United States Treasury.

"And the people as a whole began to express their disgust at the whole procedure.

"The President has sensed this. His declaration in regard to federal workers and strikes proves it. The question now is: What will he do in regard to the open challenge of Lewis on other public workers, whose status in the eyes of taxpayers, is the same as that of federal employes?

"If Lewis organizes state, county and city workers this country will face in the very nature of things the extraordinary situation of being threatened with strikes by its public servants, the people hired to do its bidding. It may face the spectacle of public workers picketing public buildings and being fed while they strike out of public funds.

"This cannot be tolerated.

"The United States would become a house divided against itself. It would be the victim of economic cannibalism.

"Lewis has been warned about federal workers. He must be warned about state, county and city ones as well.

"Neither the President nor the people can permit so great an affront to the common welfare as this unionization attempt embodies.

"The United States must not become a house divided against itself."

The late General Hugh Johnson is of the opinion that the New Deal is quickly charging towards the brink of Communism. General Johnson is late in arriving at his conclusion. A year ago he was greatly incensed when this fact was pointed out.

Why Have A Congress?

From the Los Angeles Times:

"A committee immersed in theoretical abstractions has evolved for President Roosevelt's benefit a report recommending that Congress make appropriations in lump sums and let the President direct the spending of the money as he sees fit. It proposes doing away with the Comptroller-General and his power to stop the spending of money in unauthorized ways, and would substitute a 'post-audit' — which would merely say what was done with the money when it was irrecoverably gone!

"If we could always be sure of having a President so stern and self-denying that he could be counted upon never to use public money with a view to its political effect, this might be a very good plan. The custom of giving "blank checks' to the Chief Executive is one, however, which men of common sense instinctively distrust, however much they may have acquiesced in it during an emergency period.

"If Congress is not to exercise its constitutional function of holding the purse-strings, why have a Congress?"

Fr. Coughlin's Letter to Clergy

(Continued from page 8)

tion against the government of the United States."

In this same 1924 statement, issued officially by Mr. Lewis, he viciously scored as "Moscow agents" the following gentlemen, many of whom are now associated with him: William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, G. H. Kennedy, H. Wagnerin, Fred Merrick, Thomas Myerscough, John Brophy, William Weinstone, Roger Baldwin, William Dunne, Robert Minor, Powers Hapgood. In fact, he said of his two present right hand bowers, Mr. John Brophy and Mr. Hapgood: "They are fakers, repudiated leaders, traitors to the union, opportunists and purveyors of every falsehood, slander and deception." He described these two top men in the C.I.O. as agents of the Communists, stating that one of them was paid directly from Moscow.

As late as May, 1928, Mr. Lewis again stated that the leadership of Brophy, Patrick Toohey and Hapgood had been—"doing its dirtiest to capture the United Mine Workers and to transform this splendid union into a Communist organization."

Just last week a prominent cleric openly contradicted Mr. Lewis relative to the soundness of those men who Mr. Lewis indicted by name. In fact, this same reverend gentleman, two weeks previously, in Milwaukee, maintained that there is no danger of Communism in America, as he gave his benediction to the C.I.O.

Next week, with your kind permission, may I proceed in presenting material for your keen minds to use in establishing a fair answer to the caption of this article?

Charles E. Coughlin

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Red Checks to Lewis Supply C.I.O. Link

Justice Dept. Holding Pack Of $750,000

Evidence Sufficient To Put Plotters in Alcatraz, Letter to A. F. L. Chief Demands

By Labor Editor

If the United States Department of Justice **"has checks amounting to $750,000 from Communist sources to John L. Lewis,"** as charged by E. H. Dowell, a district organizer for the A. F. of L. in San Diego, Calif., **there "should be no trouble placing in Alcatraz the criminal leaders involved in such a diabolical conspiracy against this nation."**

Following up this statement, in a letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation, demands that Congress "be called upon to make a thorough investigation."

Mr. Easley quotes a magazine article by Fred E. Beal, a Communist official, which bears out the charges of Moscow's "change of policy," designed to bring American workers into the red fold—as has already been outlined in earlier editions of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

Moscow Plotted Capture of Labor

"I was in Moscow when the original decision was made in the matter of abandoning the dual system of trade unions," Beal wrote.

"All such important decisions are first made behind closed doors, away from the proletariat. It was in the summer of 1933, and I was called from Kharkoff, where I was doing social and political work among foreign workers and specialists, to attend a meeting of the textile section of the Comintern (International Red Union) in Moscow. **The American representatives at this meeting were Foster, Browder, Hathaway, Overguard, Clarence Miller and myself."**

Browder, who ran for president of the United States on the Communist party ticket last November, addressed the meeting on behalf of the American labor drive, Beal relates. He quotes Browder as saying that "the time has come for the Comintern to play an entirely new strategy in American labor and politics. The 'role' of the Communist party must now be to force industrial unions **by any method, within means of the party,** even 'buying up' some of the present A. F. of L. leaders if necessary.

John Lewis Picked for Job

"Subsequently I learned that Francis Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers Union, was the most likely person and that Leon Josephson, head of the GPU (Russian secret police) force in America, was to arrange for a 'get-together' with Gorman on the proposition.

"Other sections of the Comintern met, including the coal and metal section. I did not attend the meeting of those sections, but the same procedure was followed in all. It was unanimously agreed that John L. Lewis was the man to approach in the mining field and that no expense should be spared to accomplish that end."

Another alleged agreement was that Communists were to be given key positions in the C. I. O. and the United Mine Workers of America union, Easley's letter to Green continues.

Communists Given Key Posts

"That this is just what has been done," Easley wrote. "For example, John Brophy is the executive director of the C. I. O.; Adolph Germer is the general organizer and in charge of Michigan activities on the side, and Powers Hapgood was the organizer in the Maine shoe strikes."

Mr. Easley's comment on the Dowell charges is certainly thought provoking.

Is the Department of Justice holding three-quarters of a million dollars worth of checks to John L. Lewis from Communist sources? Have they got Lewis' neck in the well-known rope? Is the lid being kept on by Homer Cummings, head of the department, at the advice of President Roosevelt, to make John L. Lewis do all the dirty work?

When that is done, will he be gently "liquidated with a heart attack from overwork?"

Who is keeping Congress from making the badly needed and long-overdue investigation? Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE would like to have these questions answered.

"It's in the Bag, Mr. Farley!"
—Bruce Russell in Los Angeles Times.

Labor Highlights

SOUTH BEND, IND.—The latest United Automobile Workers trouble is a split within the organization itself. Rival factions have picked separate slates for the coming election to be held at their national convention in Milwaukee on August 23. At South Bend, the "right" wing faction headed by President Homer Martin, is supported by Richard T. Frankensteen, who plans to run for first vice president, Russell J. Merrill, who plans to run for second vice president and Walter N. Wells and George Addes, candidates to succeed themselves as third vice president and secretary-treasurer respectively. At Toledo, a "left" wing faction is backing W. Mortimer and Ed Hall for first and second vice president while the Communist-educated organizers, Victor and Roy and Walter Reuther, are leagued with the insurgent left-wingers. The Milwaukee convention promises to be a battle-royal.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Samuel Klein, executive director of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., and chairman of the Fair Trade Practice Committee of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board, has announced increases on all clothing and wearing apparel of from 5 to 10 per cent. Will Sidney Hillman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of America, please step forward and explain now to his poor sweat-shop workers what good are the 5 and 10 cent per hour wage increases they received? If the price must go up to pay the cost of wage increases, the workers themselves are paying higher prices and are no better off in the long run. In other words, the workers are on a treadmill as long as they have no voice in fixing the value of their dollar.

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Some 600 St. Louis hotel workers, belonging to the A. F. of L. bolted "because of undesirable persons had taken over the leadership of the union," and formed their own union under Miss Kitty Amsler, vice president.

At Pittsburgh, delegates from 27 locals of the A. F. of L. called a "rump" convention so that they might have a labor organization "truly representative of its membership."

NANTUCKET, MASS. — Unless the present coast strike of steamships is settled, Gov. Chas. F. Hurley has ordered the National Guard to send airplanes to insure delivery of food for the inhabitants of the tiny island of Nantucket. A telegram to President Roosevelt that "mail, perishables and passengers bound for Nantucket marooned in America" sent by Marshall Gardiner of the island went unanswered.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A battle between two powerful national labor groups for control of eastern seaboard waterfront employes appeared after a conference between Harry Bridges, west coast marine labor leader, representing the C. I. O., and representatives of the American Federation of Labor. The International Longshoremen's Association flatly refused to accept any of the proposals advanced by Bridges and immediately following the conference, Joseph B. Ryan, president, said it might be necessary to "retaliate against interfering organizations."

MASSILLON, OHIO. — Police and National Guardsmen closed the C. I. O. headquarters in this city and stopped picketing as a consequence of a clash between police and strikers in which two men were killed and over 15 were injured seriously.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers has announced the settlement of a threatened walkout of 50,000 workers by the signing of an agreement calling for wage increases from 8 to 10 per cent and shorter working hours.

Lewis Employs A.F.L. Painters On His Mansion

ALEXANDRIA, VA. — John L. Lewis forgot his feud with the American Federation of Labor recently when his home here needed a painting.

John hired A. F. of L. painters to do the job. It was a case of giving the work to them or to non-union painters, and the C. I. O. chief couldn't afford to take the latter course.

Mrs. Lewis probably had something to do with the decision. The house, recently purchased by her husband, dates back more than 100 years and it looked like it hadn't seen a brush since that time.

Farley Saved by Gong!

Recess Bell on Senate Quiz Cut off Questions About Strike Mail

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Senate post office committee voted to call off its investigation into the alleged interference with the mails by C. I. O. steel strikers there wasn't a more relieved man in Washington than Postmaster General James A. Farley.

The deeper the committee probed, the closer the web of entangling evidence seemed to enmesh Jim and his associates.

The climax came when the postmaster general refused to testify before the investigators and clear up certain suspicions that surrounded the activities of his department during the strike siege of the Republic Steel plant at Youngstown, Ohio.

Quiz Scared Jim

Farley is reported to have told Senator Kenneth McKellar, chairman, by phone that "under no circumstances" would he appear before the committee. The truth is, Jim was frightened out of his skin by prospect of having to face the barrage of questions several Senators were ready to shoot at him.

Specifically, certain members of the committee wanted to know what prompted the cabinet officer to rule that food and clothing couldn't be delivered as mail to the nonstrikers in the Republic plant.

The possibility that the ruling amounted to an edict, issued without precedent or authority as a favor to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, was to be explored at some length, if Farley had testified.

Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire was prepared to show that in a similar case in 1936, during a strike at the Akron, Ohio, plant of the Goodyear Rubber company, the post office department delivered food and clothing into the besieged plant with no questions asked. This, however, was before Lewis made his several contributions, totaling about $600,000, to the Democratic fund.

Bridges Was Ready

"This was just one of the things I planned to ask Farley about," Bridges told **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** "Two other Senators and myself were loaded with evidence to prove that the postmaster general was using the power of his department to help pay a political debt to John L. Lewis."

It was decided to terminate the post office committee hearings during the outing of Democratic congressmen at Jefferson Island. Senator McKellar, a loyal — if somewhat blundering — New Dealer, was called to the mat by the president and other leaders and severely reprimanded for allowing the inquiry to get out of his hands. He was told he had permitted Bridges and others to "go too far."

Farley shouldn't have been put in a position where his unwillingness to testify would cast suspicion on himself and the administration, McKellar was reminded. Before any further damage could be done, the chairman and other Democrats on the committee were told to end the investigation immediately.

Social Justice "Newsboy"

John W. Leonard, 78 years old, is a beloved and popular man about town in Dedham, Mass. As much a tribute to his wonderful character as to the news item in the days "tidbits" was this editorial recognition in the editorial columns of the Dedham Transcript:

"Anyone desiring a copy of Father Coughlin's weekly paper has only to get in touch with John W. Leonard. John might be termed Dedham's oldest paper boy and he sells more than 150 copies of the paper each week."

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Dairy Farmers Must 'Clean House' In Order to Receive Production Costs

Illinois Farmers Lose Their Profits to Unscrupulous Distributors' Unions.

By Farm Editor

Until the American dairy farmer cleans the house of his own "co-operative" he will not receive cost-of-production for his milk.

Twenty-two thousand farmers in the Chicago milkshed follow the 18,000 in Michigan and the 20,000 in New York in trusting their economic lives to the executives of their co-operatives.

The pattern of operation may be varied slightly in the particular area, but the economic situation is generally the same, with the great monopolies dictating the price of milk to the consumer, a price which assures a generous return for the monopolist. The farmer likewise is told what his milk is worth by a Borden, a Bowman dairy or a National dairy decree, rather than permitted to charge his own price for his contribution to the most important food in the world.

The milk racket in Illinois is centered around the great Chicago milk trade with some 20,000 dairy farmers situated within 90 miles of the Chicago city limits.

Farmers Ship To Chicago Market

The milk from these farms equals 30 per cent of the fluid milk supply. The remaining 70 per cent is brought to about 90 licensed receiving plants generally located in small towns, where it is cooled and shipped in tank cars or trucks to Chicago.

Most of these country receiving stations are controlled by the large dairies, Borden-Wieland, Inc., a subsidiary of the Borden company, and the Bowman Dairy Company, the dominant distributors of Chicago.

In all there are about 130 milk dealers in the Chicago metropolitan area. Among these dealers the Milk Council, Inc., was established by the larger dealers, while most of the smaller dealers belong to the Chicago Milk Dealers Association.

In 1935 these two organizations merged and became the Associated Milk Dealers, Inc. This association deals with the unions on questions of wages and with the producers on the question of prices.

In 1935 also, the farmers of the Chicago area were formed into the Pure Milk Association, which has since had its membership of 17,000 farmers reduced by more than 2,000 because of its dissatisfactory management.

Represented By Pure Milk Assn.

The Pure Milk Association writes agreements with its members, the farmers, binding them to sell all the milk they produce through consignment to the co-operative.

But the farmer's income is dependent solely upon arbitrary agreements between his co-operative and the distributors. In Chicago, for example, since 1929 there has been no opportunity for the farmers to receive a price based upon the production or sale of milk.

The co-operative collects 3 cents a 100 pounds directly from the distributor, which of course has been deducted from the farmer's milk check.

In 1932 when the Chicago distributors commenced to purchase milk from non-members of the association the farmers supplying these distributors were charged the 3 cents a 100 pounds on the theory that it would equalize the price paid to farmers. This 3 cents a 100 pounds was then paid over by the distributors to the co-operative association which did not even pretend to represent farmers outside of the association.

Distributor Fixes Payment Rate

No plan could be better designed to wed the co-operative to the distributor and alienate it from the farmer than this one whereby the co-operative receives money from the distributor for service never rendered.

The milk racket throughout the country consists largely in the fact that payment for the milk distributed by the dealers, is based **not on cost of production by the farmer, but on its use by the distributor.** The dealer's spread is a fixed and practically unalterable charge made against the consumer dollar in season and out of season.

Federal Trade Commission reports place the average producer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for milk at 49.5 per cent, and the profit of the milk distributor at 50.5 per cent.

However, in the Chicago milk industry, figures since 1918 show that the average percentage of the consumer price received by the producer or farmer, only once approximated 50 per cent—in the farmer's prosperity year of 1919.

The following table shows the actual percentages which went to each:

DIVISION OF CONSUMER'S DOLLAR

Year	Producer	Distributor
1918	41.6%	58.4%
1919	49.3	50.7
1920	45.6	54.4
1921	33.9	66.1
1922	33.3	66.7
1923	40.7	59.3
1924	38.6	61.4
1925	37.9	62.1
1926	38.6	61.4
1927	38.6	61.4
1928	38.6	61.4
1929	41.4	58.6
1930	40.7	59.3
1931	38.5	61.5
1932	35.7	64.3
1933	37.8	62.2
1934	45.7	54.3
1935	40.9	59.1

These figures indicate how the farmer of the Chicago milkshed has been unprotected while his own co-operative association uses its forces in favor of the dealer.

CROP CURTAILMENT CASUALTIES

Dixie farmers plowing up a part of their growing cotton in an effort to reduce acreage as requested by the Triple A in 1933. The prices which the farmers received for destroying their growing crops in 1933 and 1934, have been more than dearly paid for by their loss of the American cotton market to foreign competitors.

Acme Newspicture.

Agricultural Department Urges Crop Curtailment, A Once Proven Failure

The present determination of the government agricultural department to push through a substitute A. A. A., and to further crop control and curtailment, is coupled with brilliant assurances of a prosperous farm future and urgent requests for "prompt action" from Congress.

The proposed farm program is glowingly painted. Its details, while not given in the program, may be obtained by reading the records of the legislation which it is expected replace—the ill fated Triple A.

The following observations in the Chicago Tribune show the results of the last crop curtailment program, and illustrate the contrast between the promised prosperity and the fulfilled failures:

"The imports of dressed pork into the United States in May of this year were the largest of record. The purchases of foreign pork were 64 per cent greater than in May a year ago. **In the first five months of this year our country has bought 30 million pounds of dressed pork abroad. Before Mr. Wallace undertook to run America's farms, imports of pork into this country were negligible** and were **counterbalanced by enormous exports.** Now the imports of ham at New York are equal to a fourth of the production at the Chicago stockyards."

"The packing firm of John Morrell and Company, with head offices at Ottumwa, Iowa, has passed its dividend because of **the lack of hogs for slaughter.** The shortage was attributed by the management in part to drouth and in part to the enforced destruction of pigs under A. A. A. contracts. **Polish farmers are supplying the American market** which Mr. Wallace took away from his neighbors in Iowa when he made them destroy their pigs."

"Swift and Company announced the opening of a new packing plant in Florida. Due to the administration's farm policies, the number of meat animals in the United States as a whole has declined, but the livestock industry in the South is booming. The land which southern farmers were forbidden to use for cotton is now used to grow corn for steers and hogs. When Mr. Wallace's neighbors in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa were obliged to grow less corn **the southern farmers became subsidized competitors.**"

"Canadian statistics of the movement of corn from foreign countries, chiefly Argentina, through Canadian elevators to Buffalo and Chicago were made public, showing that 60 ships have discharged corn at Montreal, Sorel and Three Rivers since the first of the calendar year. The 60 ships have brought in all 18 million bushels. **In the present crop year the imports have total 30 million bushels,** the cargoes of a hundred ships. Argentine farmers and foreign ship owners have profited at the expense of the American farmers."

"The government's speculative purchases of butter and eggs have had the predictable result of rapidly increasing the amounts held in storage while discouraging the movement of eggs and butter into consumption. **The quantity of eggs now in storage is said to establish a record.**"

P.S.: One-third of our population is hungry.

American farmers can recall many years of poor crops, but it took the bureaucrats to produce famine. Until they intervened in the markets, we had never accumulated a huge, unsold surplus of grain and cotton in storage to depress prices the following year.

Farmfare

West Campaigns Against Cattle Rustlers

DENVER, COLO.—America's once peaceful frontiers of the cattle grazing west are again being molested by the perpetrators of a crime of the last century, the cattle rustlers.

Gov. Teller Ammons of Colorado has recently inaugurated a campaign to drive the "rubber-tired cattle rustlers" from his state. The thefts of livestock by rustlers in motor trucks have lately been increasing.

Modern methods of speedy transportation are said to be responsible for the 20th century invasion of the cattle lands. The governor has requested the chief executives of Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona to join in "interstate co-operation" against the thieves.

There's Employment Left on Farms

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The federal-state crop reporting service for July shows that the available supply of farm laborers is at present but 68 per cent of the demand. The reason for this in the main, is the low wages paid to farm help. The price of farm labor has gone up 28 per cent in the past year, but the farmer still finds himself unable to compete with the high wages paid by the industries to urban workers.

Rounding Up Farm Support

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Department of Agriculture has begun to put the "squeeze" on state and county farm leaders who are holding federal jobs.

The leaders are being notified by letters, telegrams and long distance calls from Washington—all at the taxpayers' expense — that the time has come to "pay off" political obligations by marshalling support for New Deal farm legislation.

Insiders say the strategy is to get action on the crop insurance (wheat) bill, now before Congress. The bill passed the Senate without a record vote but has run into a snag in the House agricultural committee.

The House committee has balked because Chairman Marvin Jones of Texas and other members are convinced that the great majority of farmers are not in sympathy with the regulatory insurance program. If pressure is exerted by the jobholding farm leaders and their friends, supporters believe the bill may be pulled out of committee and railroaded through the house.

Several weeks ago George Farrell, head of the western division of the agricultural adjustment administration ,requested farm leaders, via the long distance telephone, to "get on the job."

From an informant who was in Farrell's Washington office when one such call was put through Social Justice has learned that the A. A. A. official directed a farm leader to "get a delegation together" and come to Washington because "we are going to the mat on wheat crop insurance."

"We've got to have farmers here," Farrell is quoted as saying.

From the drift of Farrell's subsequent conversation, it was apparent that the man to whom he was talking began to suggest certain other farm spokesmen in his state as members of the proposed delegation.

Farrell interrupted at one point with the emphatic remark: **"No, don't bring that one. He won't do!"**

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The People Speak . . . .

Thankful For Red Expose

To the Editor:

Every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE who is a real, liberty loving American should go to the nearest library or book-store and get the revealing book on red Russia, "Kapoot" by Carveth Wells.

After reading all of the book any fair-minded person will become convinced that the worst thing America could do is turn Communist. Every red agitator in the United States should have his tongue silenced. We kill rats because they endanger human health. We should get rid of Communistic doctrine because it endangers human happiness and prosperity.

It is hardly understandable that persons can praise the most evil system of government headed by that murderer Stalin, yet Communists do just that. Let us be thankful that there are men like Mr. Wells who, knowing the truth about the red menace, dare to speak out and tell it.

—Charles Pizzano.

Dedham, Mass.

War Is Not The Solution

To the Editor:

Your columns have had letters recently asking you to "soft pedal" your contents. **Don't do it!** We must talk truth in good old Anglo-Saxon or forever hold our peace.

Take for example, a recent article by Mr. Will Durant, called "Why Men Fight." He sees nothing to help us but a good war. He has absolutely no solution to offer. It is a good sample of present day thinking, even in the best educated circles. Can one expect Lewis to do better? And this in spite of the fact that war has been diagnosed and given to the world ever since 1918.

Adam Smith knew more about economics than some of these moderns who quote him too freely, when he said: "Political economy proposes two distinct objects: first, to supply a plentiful subsistence for the people, and secondly, to supply the state or commonwealth with revenues sufficient for the public services."

How happens it, we are asked a century later, that in Paris and in London, centers of social wealth, poverty is as hideous as in the days of Caesar and Agricola? Only a few years ago a British prime minister asserted that more than 10 million people were constantly on the verge of starvation.

In the time of Adam Smith, the Rev. Mr. Malthus had this to say: "A man who is born into a world already occupied, his family unable to support him, and society not requiring his labor, such a man I say, has not the least right to claim any nourishment whatever; he is really one too many on earth. At the great banquet of Nature, there is no plate laid for him. Nature commands him to take himself away and she will not be slow to put her order into execution" (by starvation).

That is not Father Coughlin talking. But it might very well be Will Durant. In every industrial nation on the globe necessities and luxuries are being destroyed or their production restricted. Why? Because the inhabitants of the world have not the "money" with which to purchase these so-called surpluses. These God given gifts should be destributed to all needing them, money or no money, work or no work, and there will be no need for war to "bring prosperity."

—H. C. B. Colvill.

Missoula, Mont.

Catholics Don't Read Encyclical

To the Editor:

May I express my candid opinion on your paper and also on the activities of Father Coughlin.

Now I have no fault to find with your principles, but I think your paper has become altogether too bitter, partisan and sectarian. As well as continuously quoting from works of the Popes, with first-page headlines on "converts" to the church, you have become a regular "Red-Baiter." Sometimes I think you and William Randolph Hearst and the Daughters of the American Revolution should get together, as you all seem to have that same Red complex.

I recently read one of the Pope's Encyclicals. It speaks very kindly and charitably of the poor, the need for better living conditions, higher wages, less exploitation on the part of employers, etc., but it offers nothing really constructive or helpful. Such pious platitudes as, "We see thousands of needy, victims of real misery for various reasons beyond their control and, on the other hand, so many who spend huge sums of money on useless things and frivolous amusement," or "The sufferings of Christ," "Blessed of My Father for I was hungry and you gave me to eat," etc., etc. Those platitudes do not mean a thing to a man living in poverty with a family of young children to feed and educate.

We need men like John Lewis who will go out and fight for the workers, for better living conditions, higher wages, etc. I note you label Mr. Lewis "Red" also. Well, "By their fruits ye shall know them." I have asked several Catholics if they had read this encyclical (or any other) but have been unable to find one who has, and I don't blame them if they are all like this one. Catholics are easily regimented into mass meetings, societies, etc., but you have to offer them more than encyclicals if you wish to interest them personally.

I am aware that this letter is very critical, but it is my honest, candid opinion.

—Daniel E. Moran.

Boston, Mass.

And the Shrine Thanks You

To the Editor:

Now that the pilgrimage from New England to the Shrine of the Little Flower is over, it would indeed be remiss on our part if we did not express to Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE and Mr. Hayes, our sincere appreciation for the assistance rendered by them and for the very fine co-operation the Boston and Albany railroad received in connection with the organization of this party.

—E. E. Pierce, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Boston and Albany Railroad.

Boston, Mass.

'Let's Look at the Record' For Facts About Senator

To the Editor:

I read with interest the article in SOCIAL JUSTICE of June 7 concerning Mr. George L. Berry, newly appointed Senator from the state of Tennessee.

We also have read Mr. Berry's reply in SOCIAL JUSTICE issue of June 21, 1937.

Well, as long as the lid has been lifted off the pot, let us see what is in the kettle.

Mr. Berry says "the union, not himself, is wealthy." Then, he goes on to describe the assets of the union.

The writer happens to have been a delegate to a printing pressman's convention held at Pressman's Home, Tenn., and discovered that the home was located upon the site of a place called Hale Springs in previous years.

Hale Springs, in those days, was known, as the writer was informed, as a secluded spot where the playboys hid out on their wives and consorted with other damsels, perhaps, more lively.

These gentlemen (?) came from our Federal City of Washington and points north and south.

When the place went into the discard, it was chosen as an ideal spot for a Pressman's Home, for the land or most of it was owned by the Berry family.

This spot was known as Little Poor Valley, as the folks living there were very poor.

After Mr. Berry became president of the Pressman's and Assistant's Union of America, it changed its name to "Little Happy Valley," for the Major held a barbecue every once in a while and filled the stomachs of his hill friends full of beef, at the expense of his northern pressmen.

Mr. Berry then recites:

"We operate a tuberculosis sanatorium, a home for the aged and a technical trade school."

In reply the writer wishes to say that with his own eyes, he saw a fog hang over this particular valley every morning he was there and it did not lift until 10 a. m. If this is a proper place for a tuberculosis sufferer, we or someone is wrong.

Regarding his trade school, the following is submitted. Use your own judgment:

"In Re: International Playing Card Company.
"Rogersville, Tenn.
"Hawkins County.
"Mr. George L. Berry, President.
"Mr. L. W. Claiborne, Vice President.
"Mr. Thomas Bateman, Secretary and Treasurer.

RECORD

"A Delaware corporation formed September 30, 1928, for the purpose of manufacturing playing cards, labels, etc., giving employment to the inmates of the Pressmen's Home, a trade school, sanatorium and home which is located at what is known as Pressmen's Home, Tenn. The charter provides for the insurance of 10,000 shares of stock without par value. George L. Berry, president, is also president of the Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union Home, Inc., which is the holding corporation for the unincorporated organization known as the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union Home of North America. That corporation is organized under Tennessee laws and has been in existence since July, 1916.

STATEMENT

"George L. Berry, who dictates the policy of this corporation has always declined to furnish any financial information regarding this concern, or others in which he is interested. Mailed request for statement under date of January 5, 1931, remains unanswered.

GENERAL INFORMATION

"The corporation has a large, well equipped plant with modern machinery and the local understanding is that the machinery and equipment cost more than $250,000, but there is some question in the minds of the local authorities as to whether the machinery belonging to the International Playing Card Company or to the Home. The plant is housed in buildings owned by the Home and the affairs of the two are so interwoven that it is difficult to segregate their assets and liabilities. There is a large amount of raw and finished material around the place and it is understood that they have a large amount in accounts receivable as well as other assets used in connection with the business. The corporation maintains a substantial bank account and in that quarter, it is not possible to obtain any definite information. It is evident that the business is properly financed and it is stated in some quarters that the net resources of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union Home exceeds $2-million.

"The personnel is highly regarded in a personal and business way, the business having grown to a large volume and it is under careful management.

FIRE HAZARD

"The building is of brick construction in excellent state of repair and there is immediate fire protection available.

FIRE RECORD:

"None."

The Major—although he never smelled powder — says: "I have no more ownership than any other member in good standing."

Well, as Al Smith used to say: "Let's look at the record."

In the year 1925, the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, had a quarrel with the said Mr. Berry and his overseers and the result was that a stewardship was put over the Local Union No. 3.

For those who do not understand what this means, the writer will explain:

The officers of the local union are appointed by Mr. Berry or "yes" men, and although the dues and assessments are collected, just the same, the members have no voice in who shall be their leaders or officers.

If this is not the same condition which brought on the Boston Tea Party and Revolutionary war, we don't know anything.

This local was and still is under this stewardship and this newly appointed Senator from Tennessee has the crust to say what he said in SOCIAL JUSTICE issue of June 21.

We, under our signature, tell this Labor Faker and ex-would-be-prize-fighter, known in his earlier days as the Arkansas Bear-Cat or Wild-Cat, or some other kind of a cat, that we have the guts and determination to show him and all his crew up for what they really are.

Let the sunshine of truth show this and others like him in their real light.

We want this printed in an early issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE under our signature.

—J. G. Symes, et al.

Chicago, Ill.

Think to Be Right, Not Happy

To the Editor:

My envy is of the man or woman who finds nothing in the social conditions to worry about. This, on the surface, may be the wrong attitude, but look at it from the mind of one worrying about social conditions.

I envy the poor fellow standing in the line in front of the theater, waiting to see the anatomical demonstration; yelling his lungs out at the ball game; lazing on the beach. That is the kind of happiness most people seek. He will ask me what I am living for when he finds I am out of step with him. Since I have to live elbow to elbow with him, it follows that I must be a misfit in his eye.

SOCIAL JUSTICE means a lot to those who put their time and thought to the understanding of it, but it means nothing to the majority, and never will. It means nothing to the big newspapers and politicians who see it every week. It means less to teachers and preachers (the majority) who earn their bread by the routine process.

There can be little social justice as long as every country believes it has the best living conditions, the best climate, the best people and the best system of doing things. This puts the brake on any change or improvement.

If you are on the side of the majority it is time to withdraw and reflect if you want to be right—**but not if you want to be happy.**

—Gilton L. Quick.

Oak Park, Ill.

Time to Vote War Down

To the Editor:

Why the urgency of rushing through the court packing bill after such a decisive defeat by the Judiciary committee?

War appears imminent in Asia. But there must be yes-men on the bench in order to declare the Johnson Act unconstitutional and cancel the war debts or we are not able to send our troops to Asia to protect the vast oil interests and to help out Communism and other nefarious schemes. It is now against the law to send troops to Europe or any other part of the world, when not in defense of this nation.

Great Britain's colonies have already served notice on England that they will not support her in a war in central or eastern Europe.

Do not the people think it is high time for Congress to go on record with a statement that they will not support this administration or any other administration in a war other than the defense of our own nation—either with man-power, munitions or finances.

A new administration agency is evolving called the National Expansion Agency, to create quotas for industry.

We were told that there were too many pigs, too much wheat, too much cotton, too many houses, too many factories. There was too much for speculators to make a great profit, so we destroyed and curtailed.

Now we have not too many pigs, we are importing them from Europe and paying 45 cents a pound for pork chops. There are not too many houses, but a scarcity demanding highest of rents from tenants. We are importing shipments of wheat and corn from Europe. There are not too many factories; we have been busy building more factories.

The N. R. A. reduced hours and thereby cut wages; high prices cut wages some more; Social Security took more from wages, and unnecessary strikes some more.

All I can see is that this new agency, the National Expansion Act will do to industry what the bank holiday did to the banks—it drove 6,000 out of business and subsidized the remainder.

—F. S. J.

New York, N. Y.

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Only Three Weeks Left Until Chance To Win $3,500.00 WILL GO WITH THE WIND

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 13

Picture No. 14

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. One which is of one total political mind.
2. One which enjoys a democratic form of government.
3. One in which powers are balanced by a Supreme Court.
4. One in which a Congress or Chamber of Deputies rules supreme.
5. One which is ruled by a single dictator and which embodies no freedom of political action.
6. One in which there is no union of church and state.

1. Because Communism believes in private ownership and Christianity does not.
2. Because Christianity believes in education and Communism does not.
3. Because Communism believes in democracy and Christianity does not.
4. Because Communism is basically atheistic.
5. Because Communism believes in liberty of the individual under law and Christianity does not.
6. Because Communism is against capital and Christianity is not.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN KA
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 13 For Question No 13 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 14 For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATION

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN KA
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 13 For Question No 13 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 14 For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

How To Become A Contestant

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).
2. If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.
3. Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.
4. Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.
5. In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

ADDRESS—
"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

GRAND PRIZE $2,750.00

Second Prize
$1,250.00

THIRD PRIZE
$500.00

FOURTH PRIZE
$200.00

FIFTH PRIZE
$75.00

10 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
20 Prizes of $25.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
200 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

$750.00
SPECIAL AWARD FOR PROMPTNESS!

You Can Win If You Enter

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted, will be entitled to one book for each set.

With every passing hour your opportunity to win $3,500.00 in our great "KNOW AMERICA" Contest is slipping from you.

Only three weeks remain until the Promptness Prize of $750.00 expires! Only three weeks for you to enter and, if you are adjudged winner of the Grand Prize, garner the neat sum of $3,500.00.

You are going to enter this great competition sometime before it closes. You are NOT going to pass up the chance to increase your knowledge of conditions in America and at the same time strike for your share of $8,500.00 in Cash Awards.

Then—enter now. You can do so by filling in and mailing the Past Pictures Coupon below. This will bring you every picture-question which has appeared in the Contest thus far.

Fun! Entertainment! Education! Fortune! All of these elements are present. Lose no time in entering.

Use of that Coupon right TODAY could mean the vestibule to FORTUNE for you.

The best possible reason why you should not delay is found right under this line:

$750 Promptness Prize Soon Expires

There will be a Special Prize of $750.00 for the winner of the Grand Prize who enters the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest during the first ten weeks of its life. That means that if you enter NOW and win the Grand Prize of $2,750.00, YOU WILL RECEIVE OUR CHECK FOR $3,500.00 BECAUSE YOU WERE PROMPT.

Remember — every person who enters this great Contest and perseveres to the end will receive, free of additional cost, a beautifully printed 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower, embodying 63 handsome illustrations.

MAKE THIS PROMPTNESS PRIZE YOURS BY ENTERING TODAY! IF YOU DO — YOU WILL WIN $3,500.00 IN CASH!

Resolve Today To Win

Fill in This Coupon and Mail Today!

CONTEST EDITOR
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

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Why Year-End Treasury Offering Was 'Oversubscribed' Six Times

Bookkeeping, Not Public's Rush, Secret

By the Financial Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Every time the United States Treasury borrows good United States money, the transaction is shrouded in mystery. In June, $800-million was borrowed and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau blandly announced to a gullible public that **"This issue will be oversubscribed at least six times.** In view of the conditions in the market during the last months, the success of this issue signifies the passing of another financial milestone. I might add, I am delighted."

Enough of this poppycock.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is going to tell its readers how this gigantic swindle is perpetuated due to a dishonest money system. It has been truly termed "The Greatest Steal in History" by E. W. Mason, an outstanding money authority on the Federal Reserve System.

Under its iniquitous workings, the government lends $1,000 to a farmer for $45 a year.

Where Banker Gets a Break

The United States government lends $1,000 to the homeowner for $60 a year.

The United States government lends $1,000 to the **Federal Reserve Bank** for only 30 CENTS a year!

Isn't the farmer and the home-owner as good as a banker?

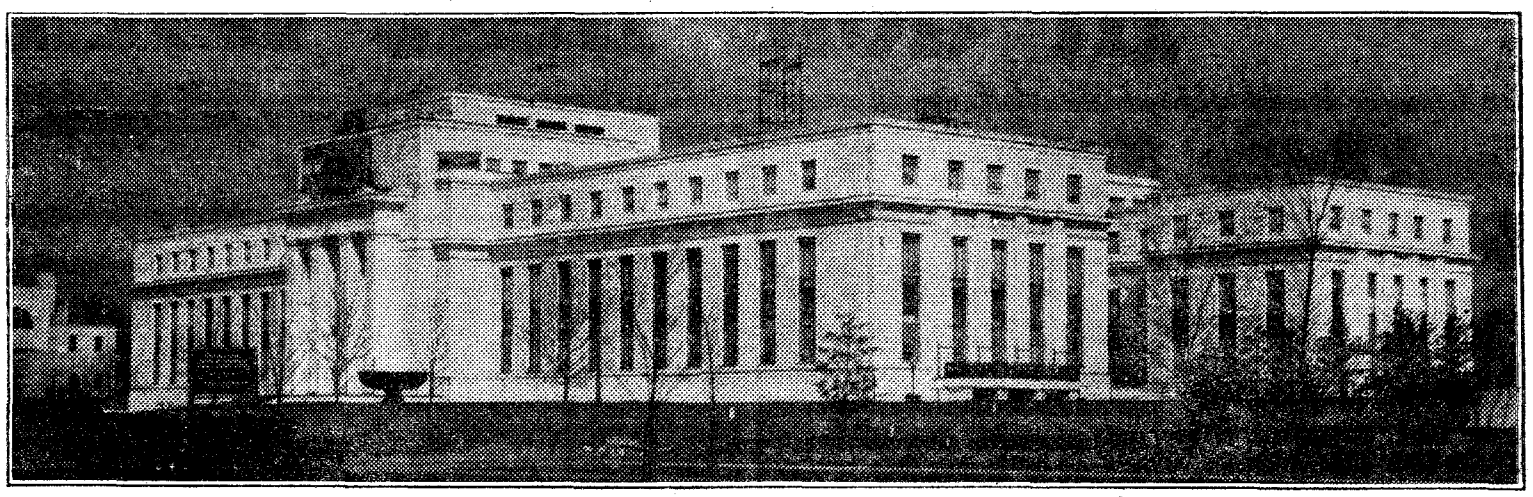
There is no typographical error involved here. Make no mistake. The issue is thirty cents. The Federal Reserve System sells the American farmer, the American homeowner, the small American businessman, the American child for thirty pieces of copper as Judas sold his Master. He at least took silver.

Here is how it is worked:

Do the banks manufacture money to lend to private citizens only? No. They also manufacture money to lend to the United States government itself.

When the United States government sells a billion dollars worth of new government bonds, are those bonds bought with the savings of the citizen? No, only to a very limited extent.

NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM



A number of bills introduced into the present Congress propose to "nationalize the Federal Reserve." Recent conferences intimate that the administration will approve the step. But merely taking over the Federal Reserve set-up without Congressional coinage of an honest debt-free money will achieve only a smal tives (H.R. 5357, page 399, professed program of social justice. *Picture of Federal Reserve building by Ewing Galloway.*

Then where does the money come from with which government bonds are bought?

Banks Create Loans to U. S.

Let it be repeated, that **the banks manufacture money to lend to the United States government** in the same manner as to private citizens. In other words, they create it out of nothing by mere bookkeeping entries. This astounding fact is still not understood by the people, otherwise, they would not tolerate such gross injustices, for thereby the banks collect interest through taxation without having parted with anything.

What are the steps taken when the banks get government bonds for nothing except the cost of making bookkeeping entries?

1. The Secretary of the Treasury instructs the Bureau of Engraving to engrave the United States bonds.
2. These United States bonds, which are a first mortgage on everyone's home, farm, business and income, are allocated to the local banks throughout the country. Each bank indicates how many bonds it wants. It will always ask for more than it hopes to get. Why not? This is a something-for-nothing proposition.
3. When these bonds are received by the banker, he makes bookkeeping entries just as he does when he receives a mortgage on all of the wealth of a business man On the asset side of his ledger the banker writes:

Assets

U. S. Government Bonds $1,000,000
(If that is the amount he receives)

On the liability side of his ledger he writes:

Liabilities

Deposits (U. S. Government) .. $1,000,000

Uncle Sam then enters $1-million on his check book record, and can write checks against that particular bank up to $1-million. The checks Uncle Sam writes and signs are money. He spends this money to pay government expenses. When new government bonds are taken into the banks in exchange for their bookkeeping entries, **new money is brought into existence.**

"Over-Subscription" Just Bookkeeeping

This is where the "over-subscriptions" comes from, and not from the "investing publics," as blandly stated by the controlled press. If you are reluctant to believe that this is the actual process now in use, we confirm the above facts from no less an authority than the present governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Marriner Eccles:

"In purchasing offerings of government bonds, the banking system as a whole creates new money, or banks deposits. When the banks buy a billion dollars worth of government bonds as they are offered — and you have to consider the banking system as a whole, as a unit — the banks credit the deposit account of the Treasury with a billion dollars. They debit their government bond account a billion dollars, **or they create by a bookkeeping entry, a billion dollars."**

—From Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate, S. 1715, and House of Representatives (H.R. 5337,, page 399, Seventy - Fourth Congress, First Session — Banking Act of 1935.)

The common name for this bank-manufactured money is bank credit, or credit money, and 95 per cent of our total business throughout the country is carried on by this so-called credit money.

How Treasury Racket Works

A method by which a few super banks might absorb billions of dollars worth of government bonds was legalized and provided for by an amendment to the 1933 Administration Banking Bill. This amendment permits all banks, members of the Federal Reserve System, holding United States government bonds, due any time in the future, to take their bonds to the United States Treasury at any time, and the government is obliged to redeem its bonds in cash for their full face value, notwithstanding the fact that the **government is obligated to continue paying the banks the same interest rate on the bonds so redeemed until the maturity date written on the face of the bond.** More than that, the interest on the bonds continues to be tax exempt at the same time.

How is this done? By another simple method of legalized robbery.

The United States government maintains a Bureau of Engraving at public expense. Member banks of the Federal Reserve System obtain Federal Reserve Notes from the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks obtain Federal Reserve Notes by sending to the United States Treasury government bonds to the face value of the number of $5,$10,etc. bills desired. The United States Treasury places the government bonds in sealed containers on which is labeled the name of the bank from which the bonds came. The bank receives from the Bureau of Engraving Federal Reserve Notes to the full face value of the bonds sent to the United States Treasury at a cost of 30 cents per thousand bills. The local banks lend these Federal Reserve Notes to their customers as currency.

Collect Interest But Pay None

While these Federal Reserve Notes are in circulation, the bank which pledged the bonds collects the interest coupons (which are tax-exempt) from the bonds sent to the United States Treasury as collateral for the Federal Reserve Notes. Let it be made clear that the banks obtain government bonds by merely making bookkeeping entries. In other words, they then use these same government bonds so "bought" to obtain Federal Reserve Notes from the United States Treasury. Moreover, they collect interest on the bonds deposited with the United States Treasury, but they **pay no interest on the currency they receive from the United States Treasury.**

Is it any wonder that Chas. A. Lindbergh, Sr., the Congressman-father of the "Flying Colonel" said:

"We not only have been deceived, but we have been charged and made to pay the whole cost of maintaining the system with which they have done the deception . . . . No one with an ounce of brains, unless filled with injustice, or a mere hireling, will defend such a practice."

Perhaps you wonder why this dishonest practice endures.

Because the people do not understand what is going on.

That is why the Secretary of the Treasury states bonds are "over-subscribed at least six times." It gives the impression of great prosperity despite an acute shortage in the pockets of the average citizen. The money in circulation was only $49.99 per capita in May according to U. S. Treasury reports.

Now that you know the undisputable facts, do you wonder that the entire transaction is shrouded in mystery?

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Hand of Big Bankers Seen In Gold Deal With Brazil

Court Battle Finds Senate Real Heroes

(Continued from Page 3)

office" and "congested dockets" to the new demand to give dictatorship its power over the courts.

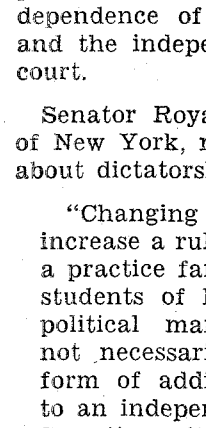
Bailey defended the independence of Congress, the independence of the executive and the independence of the court.

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, made no bones about dictatorship.

> "Changing the court to increase a ruler's power is a practice familiar to the students of history. This political maneuver does not necessarily take the form of adding numbers to an independent bench. Sometimes it is easier to accomplish a given end by subtracting from the membership of the court, or subtracting first and then adding."

Copeland Calls For Law Parley

Senator Copeland reviewed the history of the Stuarts of England and announced that the attempt to bend the court to the will of one man would be resisted always by a free people.



Copeland

He recalled the "horse and buggy-age" quotation of President Roosevelt and charged plainly that the laws written by Congress were so "sloppily" written as to warrant the fate that overtook them in the Supreme Court.

He openly charged President Roosevelt with seeking the advice of juvenile mentalities and refusing to consult in matters of important legislation the great lawyers and economists of the Senate on both sides of the aisle.

Copeland even challenged Roosevelt to call a council of both Republicans and Democrats to frame legislation for the good of the nation, rather than send over his New Deal legislation from the unknown authors of reform.

Europe Feels U.S. Is Already Party to Pact

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The contention repeatedly made by **SOCIAL JUSTICE** that the 1937 so-called Neutrality Act is more a "declaration of war" than a "guarantee of peace" has received a strong vindication in a recent news dispatch from a foreign capital.

Writing from Rome, John T. Whittaker, correspondent of the Washington Star, reports that what Europeans think of America's neutrality legislation "would probably startle the legislators on Capitol Hill."

"Washington may still do lip service to the admonition against 'entangling alliances,' but Europeans feel that we have already aligned ourselves in event of war.

"The British and French like our neutrality policy but the rest of Europe feels that we have joined the front against Fascism as truly as if we had signed a formal alliance."

Our weak "cash and carry" policy, according to Whittaker, means "that only the British and French have cash to buy and ships to carry our munitions materials and our sinews of war."

SOCIAL JUSTICE again reminds its readers that Senators Bone, Clark, Vandenberg and Nye have introduced an amending bill which would plug the gaping loopholes in the present neutrality act and give the United States air-tight peace protection when the next war breaks out abroad. This amendment would prevent the international bankers and munitions makers from embroiling us in impending European hostilities.

Write to your Congressman about it.

LOST

—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News.

Overtures Fail To Put Dent in Wheeler Armor

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Burton K. Wheeler, opposition leader in the court bill combat, is one member of Congress who isn't allergic to Mr. Roosevelt's chairming personality.

The mannerisms of speech and countenance that sweep the average Washington politician off his feet when he comes into contact with the President simply do not register on the Senator from Montana.

In the early days of the court fight, the Senator, who was one of the first to commit himself against court packing, was extended a very cordial invitation to "talk things over" at the White House. He is reported to have turned it down in language something less than cordial.

Nonetheless, the President saved his biggest and best smile and a "Hello, Burt," that had all the sweet articulation of a nightingale's song for Wheeler when the two met at the recent outing of Democratic Congressmen on Jefferson Island.

"Hello, Mr. President," was the good-natured response by the Senator, but those were the only words that passed between the two men.

The latest attempt to break down Wheeler's resistance to court enlargement proposals was made the other day when emissaries called at the Senator's office with the message that the President was "very anxious" to talk to him.

The Montanan accepted this time, but it was he and not the President who took the offensive in the conference at the White House. Plainly expressing his own unyielding position in the court fight, the Senator urged Mr. Roosevelt to withdraw even the substitute pack plan, pointing out that the administration had already won a victory in the Wagner Act decision and the retirement of Justice Van Devanter.

While Wheeler declined to discuss his interview with the President, friends described it as a "stand-off."

Wheeler, at least, didn't give any ground.

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Wall Street Farmers Get New Market

Central Reserve Bank Tool of Internationalists In Guise of Treaty

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The gold deal with Brazil, whereby the United States government—acting as the agent for its money changing masters — agrees to aid the establishment of a Brazilian Central Reserve Bank, supports the suspicion that our public officials have formed a secret entangling alliance with the South American country.

Holt

Senator Holt of West Virginia made the "alliance" charge to **SOCIAL JUSTICE** some time ago and had planned to expound it further on the floor of the Senate during the expected filibuster on the court bill.

Shadow of Baruch

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has agreed to sell gold to Brazil up to a total of $60-million and the United States will make dollar exchange available to Brazil assertedly to "promote stabilization."

It is significant that Barney Baruch, Wall Street's ambassador, was in Washington when this deal was made and conferred with Mr. Morgenthau. **Brazil has nothing to gain by the agreement, which amounts simply to the purchase of a hunk of that nation by the international bankers of the United States.**

What Morgenthau wants to do is to increase the market in this country —at the expense of American farmers— for products raised by Wall Street-controlled farm corporations in Brazil.

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